FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXI.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1848. [NO. 1620.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

20 HHDS MOLASSES,
300 sacks Liverpool Salt,
50 bags Coffee,
10 bbls. St. Croix Sugar,
10 do. clarified do.
5000 lbs. prime Bacon,
30 boxes fine and common Tobacco, by the box or retail, remarkably low.
D. & W. McLAURIN.
June 3, 1848. 19tf

$300 REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber in Wayne County, N. C., on Saturday night the 6th of May, 1848, a NEGRO WOMAN and TWO CHILDREN. The woman's name is Hannah; she is about 35 years of age, of ordinary size, jet black, has a scar on one of her great toes; her eyes are large, and have a very white appearance; she has also a large mouth, with large front teeth. The two children are boys. The eldest boy's name is Wasdon; he is a bright mulatto, about 11 or 12 years of age. The youngest boy's name is Curtis; he is black, and about 4 years of age.

I will give the above reward for their delivery to me at my residence in Wayne County, or confinement in any Jail within this State so that I can get them, or $100 for the delivery of either of them in like manner.

ANN McCULLIN.
Dudley, Wayne Co., N. C., June 8, 1848.

FOR SALE.

ALL the stock of Liquors, Segars, Wines, Tumbler, Fixtures, &c., of Liberty Point House, now kept by Joseph Brooksbank, will be sold reasonable and accommodating terms to any person desirous of embarking in the business.

A. M. CAMPBELL, Trustee
for J. Brooksbank.
June 10, 1848.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to Joseph Brooksbank, either by note or account, are requested to come forward and settle the same immediately.

A. M. CAMPBELL, Trustee.
June 10, 1848. 19-3w

OLD POINT COMFORT HOTEL.

THIS extensive and beautiful establishment is now open for the reception of visiters. Surrounded on by Salt water, it affords every facility for Sea Bathing, and offers every inducement to the Traveller in pursuit of health or pleasure. The Hotel is complete in all its arrangements. Active and efficient assistants have been provided, and no exertion will be spared to render it in all respects the most agreeable and interesting resort in the whole country.

Board per day, $2 00
Board per week, at the rate of 1 50 per day.
Board per month, at the rate of 1 00 per day.
Children and Servants half price.

JAMES S. FRENCH.
May 23. 19-4w

CALDWELL INSTITUTE.

THE Exercises in this Institution will be resumed on Friday, the 7th of July. Members of the Faculty as heretofore, viz:

Rev. ALEXANDER WILSON, D. D., President, and Professor of Greek.
Rev. ELISHA MITCHELL, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
Rev. JOHN A. BINGHAM, A. M., Professor of Languages.
JOHN A. HEARST, English Department.

The next session is the regular period for the commencing of a class in Latin. No student will be allowed to join a class for which he is not fully prepared. Students applying for admission are required to produce satisfactory testimonials of good character, and no one is allowed to remain in connection with the Institute who is known to be deficient of principle.

J. W. NORWOOD, Sec'y.
Hillsborough, June 3, 1848. 19-3w

$50 Reward,

WILL be given to any person who will apprehend my Negro Man RALPH, and confine him in any Jail out of this State; or Twenty-five Dollars for his delivery to me, or confinement in any Jail in this State. He is about 5 feet 10 inches high, about 35 years of age, black complexion, his right wrist rather stiff.

WM. M. JOHNSON.
Moore county, N. C., June 8, 1848. 19-2w

Canchalagua Triumphant!!

DR. TOWNSEND, the celebrated manufacturer of "*Townsend's Sarsaparilla*," has admitted *publicly* that this *Californian Plant* is FAR BETTER THAN SARSAPARILLA," and is the cheapest and best medicine in the world." Pamphlets containing interesting information as to its remarkable properties in the cure of Fever and Ague, Pulmonary Complaints, Nervous Affections, and Cutaneous Disorders, from the most respectable sources, may be obtained at the agencies, or will be forwarded to post paid applications, per mail.

FREDERICK A. GAY,
Proprietor of "Gay's Canchalagua,"
Depot, 36 Broadway, New York.

NORTH CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1848.

In the matter of William Rearden, Administrator of Lawson Butts.

Petition to sell Real Estate of decedent.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Spyers Butts, Nathan Butts, and Robert Butts, heirs at law of said Lawson, are not inhabitants of this State: It is Ordered, that notice be given for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a paper printed in Fayetteville, requiring them to be and appear at the next Court to be held for this County, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday of September next, and answer the said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the first Monday of June, A. D. 1848.

JOHN McLAURIN.

NEW BOOKS.

WUTHERING HEIGHTS, by the author of Jane Eyre, 2 parts, 50 cts; Dombey & Son, complete, 2 parts, $1 00; Alamance, 25; Jane Eyre, 25; Fulton & Eastman's Book-keeping, a new work; Mansfield's History of the Mexican War, cheap illustrated edition, 50; Prescott's Ferdinand and Isabella, together with a variety of School Books, just received by

E. J. HALE.
June 5.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

DENTISTRY.

S. S. GILCHRIST, Surgeon Dentist,

INFORMS the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has located in Fayetteville for the purpose of attending to his profession. He has opened an Office adjoining the Lafayette Hotel, where he will be ready at all times to wait on those who may favor him with a call.

Dr. Gilchrist having had a successful practice for the last six years, flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction.

Ladies attended to at their residences, if requested.

Jan'y 1, 1848. 97-y

20 BARRELS No. 3 MACKEREL,
Half bbls. No. 1 ditto,
Cider Vinegar,
50 kegs pure White Lead,
Fine old Madeira, Sicily Madeira, and Teneriffe Wines,
Calcined Plaster of Paris,
Fine Hyson and Black Tea, and
Red Clover Seed. For sale by
J. HUSKE & SON.
Feb'y 1, 1848. 1600tf

NORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTION
For the Deaf and Dumb.

THE next Session of this Institution will commence on Monday, the 3d of July. It is very important that the Pupils should be punctual in their attendance at the commencement of the session. Applications for admission, &c., to be made to His Excellency, Gov. Graham, or to

WM. D. COOKE, Principal.
Raleigh, May 22, 1848. 18-2m

DONALDSON ACADEMY.

THE ensuing Session in this Institution will commence on Wednesday, the 28th of June next.

The Academy, since its revival, has been in operation under very flattering auspices.

The friends of the Institution in Fayetteville, are now erecting on the Academy Grounds, a neat and commodious edifice for Lecture and School Rooms, which will be ready for use some time in August next. There is a Philosophical Apparatus belonging to the Institution, sufficient to illustrate the general principles of the science.

The Principal receives into his family a limited number of Pupils, who are regarded and treated as members of the family. The strictest attention is paid to their manners and morals. They are required to attend Church twice on the Sabbath; the particular Church to be designated by the parent or guardian. They are not allowed to go into Town or leave the Hill without express permission.

The Principal takes pleasure in stating, that he has associated with him in the instruction and discipline of the School, Mr. Jesse P. Smith, formerly Principal of the Haymount High School.

TERMS.—Payable Quarterly in Advance.

The rates of Tuition are $6, 8, and 10 per Quarter, according to the advancement of the student.

Boarding with the Principal is $12 per month, including washing, fuel and lights.

Board in genteel families can be obtained in the vicinity, in the Sand-hills, at $8 per month, including every thing.

Any Pupil of the School, damaging or defacing any of the Academy property, will be required to make it good. This regulation will be strictly enforced, for the double purpose of preserving the property, and cultivating a good habit in the Pupils.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Principal.
Fayetteville, N. C., May 29, 1848. 17-4w

NOTICE.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

THE undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the County Court of Robeson, will offer to the lowest bidder, on the 1st day of July next, at Lumberton, a contract for building a large two story brick Court House in the town of Lumberton, on the plan of the new Court House in Richmond County. Drafts and specifications will be exhibited on the day of letting it out; and the contractor will be required to give bond and security for the faithful performance of the work.

ARCHD SMITH,
ARCHD S. McMILLAN,
NEILL REAVIS,
THOS A. NORMENT,
R. E. TROY,
Commissioners.

Lumberton, May 26, 1848. 17-4td

$50 REWARD.

ON Saturday night of the 20th day of May, my Negro man JOE was stolen from me in Robeson county. I will give Fifty Dollars reward for his delivery to me in Robeson. He is of very dark complexion, about 5 feet 10 inches high, weighing about 180 lbs., and has a scar on his right cheek. My Post Office is Randalsville, Robeson county, N. C.

NEILL FAIRLEY.
May 27, 1848. 17-4w

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM McINTYRE has received, and offers for sale, a general assortment of cheap Dry Goods, white and col'd floor Matting, Carpeting, floor Oil Cloth, house Paper, window Shades, chimney Screens and bordering Paper, Hats, Shoes, Umbrellas, Parasols and Shades, Hardware, Blacksmiths', Coopers' and Carpenters' Tools, single and double barrel Guns, Spades, Shovels, Hay Forks, Collins' Axes, Wilmore cotton and wool Cards, spring, cast and German Steel, square, round and flat; bar Iron, wagon Boxes, window Glass, white Lead, Yridgers, ground in oil, Putty, Borax, Spices, Teas, Coffee, loaf, clarified and brown Sugars.

Fayetteville, April 18, 1848. 11-4m

MILLINERY.

MRS. HART is now opening and receiving SPRING MILLINERY, including Ribbons, Flowers, &c. of various qualities and prices, with every other article suitable in her line of business. Also, hand-some Dress Caps, Veils, Lace Capes, black and colored Fringe, Silk Buttons, superior Kid Gloves, and many other articles.

Straw Bonnets cleaned and altered to the present style.

☞ Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

A few fashionable fancy Straws, for Ladies and Children; and other Straws, very cheap. Summer styles received.

☞ Her Establishment is on the North side of Person street, nearly opposite the Bank of Cape Fear. April 3.—9tf

NEW
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS
FOR 1848.

J. C. THOMSON

IS now receiving a splendid assortment of SUMMER HATS, for Gentlemen, Youth, Boys, and Infants, to-wit: Manicabo, China, Pearl, Tuscan, and Leghorn, with an assortment of Palm-leaf.

—ALSO—

A variety of FUR HATS, of different qualities and styles, which will be sold cheap for cash.

—ALSO—

An assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Youths', Boys' and Children's BOOTS AND SHOES, which will be offered cheap for cash.

Please call and satisfy yourselves before purchasing elsewhere. No charge for looking.

J. C. THOMSON,
South-west corner Market Square.
April 10, 1848. 10tf

MANUFACTURING STOCK.

THE Subscriber will sell six Shares of the Capital Stock of the Phœnix Manufacturing Company of Fayetteville. For terms, apply to C. B. Mallett, or to

H. W. BEATTY.
Bladen county, Feb. 12. 2tf

REFINED SUGARS.

20 BOXES and bbls. Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered SUGARS, for sale cheap, by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.
March 14, 1848. 6tf

HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE House in which the subscriber lately resided, is offered for sale, on condition that it be removed.

Feb. 12. E. J. HALE.

FOR SALE.

At the lowest Market Prices,

40 HHDS. prime new crop MOLASSES.
10 ditto Sugars, fair to prime quality,
10 bbls. Clarified Sugar,
8 cases Loaf Sugar,
50 bags Coffee,
200 casks Lime, (which will be sold very low,)
9 hhds. Western Bacon,
50 bales Eastern Hay, (to arrive this week,)

Together with a general stock of other articles in the Grocery and Dry Goods line.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Fayetteville, April 10, 1848. 10tf

Dwelling House for Sale or Rent.

MR. A. McLEAN is authorised to sell my Dwelling House and Lot on Dick street. The House is in good repair, and in a pleasant situation for a residence. The Lot contains about one and a quarter acres of ground, with good Garden, &c. Besides the inducement of low price, the terms of payment will be made liberal to the purchaser. If there is no immediate prospect of a sale, the property will be rented until the 1st Jan'y next.

C. T. GARDNER.
May 22, 1848. 16tf

MATHEMATICAL WORKS,
Designed for Schools, Academies and Colleges,
BY CHARLES DAVIES, LL. D.

PUBLISHED BY A. S. BARNES & CO.,
51 *John street, New York.*

BEING the system so long in use at West Point, and through which so many men, eminent for their scientific attainments, have passed, it may be justly regarded as our National System of Mathematics. Scholars and students who have pursued this course, will everywhere stand on the highest level with reference to the estimates which themselves and others will form of this part of their education.

The series is divided into three parts, viz: First—Arithmetical Course for Schools. Second—Academical Course. Third—Collegiate Course.

ARITHMETICAL COURSE.

Davies' Primary Table Book,—Paper.
Davies' First Lessons in Arithmetic,—mo. back.
Davies' School Arithmetic—New edition enlarged.
Davies' Arithmetic,—Old edition, without Answers.
Key to Davies' School Arithmetic,—New edition.

The above works were recommended by the Vermont State Convention of County Superintendents, 1847.

ACADEMIC COURSE.

Davies' University Arithmetic,—12mo. Sheep.
Do. do. do. without Answers.
Key to Davies' University Arithmetic.
Davies Elementary Algebra,—Sheep.
Key to Davies' Elementary Algebra.
Davies' Elementary Geometry,—12mo. Sheep.
Davies' Drawing and Mensuration,—12mo. Sh'p

COLLEGIATE COURSE.

Davies' Bourdon's Algebra.—Being an abridgement of the work of M. Bourdon,—8vo. Sheep.
Davies' Legendre's Geometry and Trigonometry.—Being an abridgement of the work of M. Legendre,—8vo. Sheep.
Davies' Surveying.—With a description and Plates of the Theodolite, Compass, Plane Table, and Level.—8vo. Sheep.
Davies' Analytical Geometry.—Embracing the Equation of the Point and Straight Line; a system of Conic Sections; the Equations of the Line and Plane in Space, &c.—8vo Sheep.
Davies' Differential and Integral Calculus.—Embracing the Rectification and Quadrature of Curves, the Mensuration of Surfaces, and the Cubature of Solids,—8vo. Sheep.
Davies' Descriptive Geometry.—With its application to Spherical Projections,—8vo. Sheep.
Davies' Shades, Shadows, and Linear Perspective,—With numerous Plates,—8vo. Calf Back

NATURAL AND EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY,
FOR SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES,
By R. G. PARKER, A. M., Principal of the Johnson Grammar School, Boston, Author of Aids to English Composition, &c.

I.—Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
II.—Parker's Compendium of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.

Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy, Embracing the Elements of the Science. Illustrated with numerous Engravings. Designed for young beginners.

It is the design of this little book to present to the minds of the youth of the country a view of the laws of Nature—as they are exhibited in the Natural World.

Parker's Compendium of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.

New and enlarged Edition. Embracing the elementary principles of Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, Pneumatics, Acoustics, Pyronomics, Optics, Astronomy, Galvanism, Magnetism, Electro-Magnetism, Magneto-Electricity, with a description of the Steam and Locomotive Engines. Illustrated by numerous diagrams.

☞ Sold wholesale and retail, by E. J. HALE, Fayetteville.

Mrs. Emma Willard's Series of School Histories and Charts.

1. Willard's History of the United States, or Republic of America. 8vo.
2. Willard's School History of the United States.
3. Willard's American Chronographer, a Chart of American History.
1. Willard's Universal History in Perspective.
2. Willard's Temple of Time, a Chart of Universal History.

☞ Published by A. S. BARNES & CO., New York, and sold by E. J. HALE, Fayetteville.

SCIENCE OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.
CLARK'S NEW ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

A PRACTICAL GRAMMAR, in which Words, Phrases and Sentences are classified, according to their offices, and their relation to each other: Illustrated by a complete system of Diagrams. By S. W. Clark, A. M.

From the Railway Register.

It is a most capital work, and well calculated, if we mistake not, to supersede, even in our best schools, works of much loftier pretension. The perspicuity of its method grew out of the best practice of its author (as he himself assures us in its preface) while engaged in communicating the science to an adult class; and his success was fully commensurate with the happy and philosophical design he has unfolded. Technicality, as technicality, our author unceremoniously discards, and substitutes on the pupil's part rational practice in ascertaining the office of words in sentences; rather than the usual mode of perplexing his memory with their mere names and forms.

☞ Just published by A. S. BARNES & CO., 51 John street, New York. For sale by E. J. HALE, Fayetteville. [16-4m

Wanted—40,000 lbs. Tallow.

THE Subscriber will pay the highest cash price for Tallow, or will mould at the usual rates.

A supply of the above Candles kept by Messrs H. & E. J. Lilly.

ISHAM BLAKE.
November 22, 1847. 90-tf

For Sale on Consignment,

20 BBLS. N. O. MOLASSES,
60 hhds. W. I. ditto,
10 hhds. N. E. Rum,
200 casks Lime,
8 hhds. Sugar,
25 bbls. Porto Rico Sugar,
3 ditto N. O. Clarified ditto.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS
May 15, 1848. 15tf

LIME.

100 CASKS unslacked LIME, just received and for sale by

H. LEETE.
May 18, 1848. 16tf

STRAYED from the subscriber, at Fayetteville, on Wednesday last, a small well formed bay HORSE, about five years old, with short thick black mane, black tail and legs, walks and trots fast. I purchased him in April of John H. Wren of Randolph county, and when heard from was passing Murchison's Factory, in that direction. Any person taking him up will be liberally rewarded, and any information thankfully received.

C. J. CAMPBELL.
May 22, 1848. 16

On Consignment.—11,000 lbs. Bacon, for sale at the lowest market price.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Feb. 14, 1848. 2tf

5,000 Acres of Turpentine and Timbered LAND for sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, 5,000 acres of LAND in Cumberland county, on both sides of Lower Little River, known as the Murchison Land. The principal part of the above Land is well covered with large Pines, suitable for Tow Timber; the balance is first rate Turpentine Land, all convenient to the River, which is navigable to its junction with Cape Fear River.

There is also some fine Swamp and Cane Brake Land, a part of which is now under fence and cultivation, with a good Barn, &c.

If not sold at private sale before the 21st day of June, I shall then offer it at public sale at the Court House in Fayetteville, to the highest bidder. It will be divided in lots to suit purchasers, or sold in one body if desired. Persons wishing to view the Land, will find a Plat of it at Col. Alex. Murchison's, who will take pleasure in riding over the Land with any one disposed to purchase during my absence. I expect to be on the premises a week or ten days before the day of sale, and will sell the Land to any person wishing to buy; and during my absence, Col. Murchison is authorized to make sale of any part of it. Great bargains may be expected, as I will sell at prices to suit the times. Terms, 1, 2, and 3 years' credit, with interest.

JNO. S. PEARSON.
May 22. 16ts

NOTICE.

THE notes and bonds received by me at the dissolution of the firm of Gardner & McKethan, which remain unpaid, together will all other evidences of debt held by me, have been lodged with Mr. A. McLean, at the Bank of Cape Fear, for collection, and all those indebted are requested to make payment as early as possible.

C. T. GARDNER.
May 22, 1848. 16tf

TIMBER AGENCY.

THE undersigned will attend to the selling of Timber in Wilmington; and whenever there is a "glut" in the market, J. C. Blocker will give it his personal attention—at other times, orders for the sale of Timber will promptly be despatched by addressing W. & T. Love, who will act in my absence. If punctuality in making returns will ensure patronage, then they hope to receive a share.

J. C. BLOCKER & CO.
Wilmington, Sept. 25, 1847. 82-1Y

CAPE FEAR

STEAM BOAT COMPANY.

THE proprietors of the Cape Fear Steam Boat Company have put on the river the new Steamer GOV. GRAHAM, to run regularly between Wilmington and Fayetteville, at the late reduced freights. She draws but 9 inches water, having two engines and locomotive boiler, with superior accommodations for Passengers.

All Goods consigned to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, will be forwarded up the river free of commissions.

Communications addressed to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, and W. L. McGary, Fayetteville, will have attention.

W. L. McGARY, Agent.
April 15, 1848. 11-Y

15 GALLONS VARNISH, Japan, Copal and Coach,
1 gross Henry's Magnesia. For sale by
SHAW & GARDNER,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb'y 1, 1848. 1600tf

NEW
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.
G. & H. McMILLAN

ARE now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, viz:

Superior English and French Cloths,
" Cassimeres and Drab de-Etes,
Printed Lawns and Muslins,
Muslin Gingham and Prints,
English and French Gingham ditto,
Bishop Lawns,
Irish Linens,
Lace and Lace Edging,
Drap-de-Ete for Coating,
Cotton and Silk Warp Alpaca,
Large Silk Shawls and Cravats, ditto,
Bonnet, Cap and Neck Ribbons,
Tweeds and Cashmerets,
Berages and all other new styles for Dresses,
Black and colored Silks,
Silk and Kid Gloves,
Satin and Silk Vesting,
Marseilles and Buff Cassimere ditto,
Linen and Croton Coating,
Brown and white Linen Drill,
Linen and Cotton Pant stuffs,
Brown and Bleached Shirting,
Cotton and Linen Sheeting,
Grass and Circular Skirts,
Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Silk and Cotton Hose and half Hose,
Umbrellas and Parasols,
Fur, Leghorn and Panama Hats,
Boots and Shoes of every kind,
Hard and Hollow Ware,

And a number of other articles too tedious to mention. All the above Goods have been purchased at the late reduced prices, and can be sold low to persons wishing to buy by the quantity or retail.

March 27, 1848. 8-3m

ENGLISH SEINE TWINE, for sale by
J. HUSKE & SON.
February 21. 3-tf

150 HHDS. P. Rico and Sugar House Molasses,
50 bbls. Mess Pork,
25 " old Apple Brandy,
25 " " Rye and Corn Whiskey.

J. & T. WADDILL.
June 1, 1848. 18-tf

THE celebrated Horse HERR CLINE, is now here, and will remain until 20th July.

ANDERSON JARVIS, Keeper.
Fayetteville, June 5, 1848. 18-3w

DR. GORDON'S VEGETABLE ANTI-BILIOUS FAMILY PILLS.

FOR the cure of Headache, Giddiness, Salt Rheum, Rheumatism, Hartburn, Dyspepsia, Piles, Worms, Dropsy, Asthma, Itchings of the Skin, Fevers of all kinds, Colds, Gout, Gravel, Female Complaints, Nervous Complaints, and all other Diseases arising from IMPURITIES of the BLOOD, and MORBID SECRETIONS OF THE LIVER AND STOMACH.

Every disease to which the human frame is subject, originates from impurities of the blood or derangement of the digestive organs. These Pills being compounded exclusively of such ingredients as nature intended should operate on the impurities of the Human System, strike at the root of the disease, removing all impurities from the body, opening the pores externally and internally, separating all foreign and obnoxious particles from the Chyle, so that the blood, of which it is the origin, must be thoroughly pure—necessarily securing a free and vigorous action to the Heart, Lungs, Liver and Stomach, thereby restoring health, by opening the pores, cleansing the veins and arteries, unimpeding all the natural veins and purifying the blood; they render the system not only thoroughly sound, but also impervious to disease, even when all other means have failed.

Within the last twelve months, more than one hundred cases of the *most aggravated* forms of Dyspepsia have been cured by the Medicine, where rigid dieting, the Blue Pill, and almost every other means had been resorted to without any benefit, and when death stared its miserable victim fully in the face.

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. HINSDALE and J. H. & J. MARTINE.

DR. GORDON'S PILLS.
GREAT ARRIVAL!

30 *Buskels or 25,000 Boxes of Dr. Gordon's Family Pills.*

THE vast and increasing demand for this new and justly celebrated Medicine, and the numerous cures they are daily effecting in all portions of the country where they have been introduced, of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints and Bilious Diseases, with their well known attendants, Sick Head-ache, &c., has induced the undersigned to make arrangements to receive their stocks direct from the Proprietor, and would say to their numerous customers that they are prepared to supply them, wholesale or retail, at New York prices.

☞ $2 per dozen, or 25 cents per box.

By P. MELVIN COHEN, No. 19 Hayne-st.

☞ A full stock received by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, and an inquiry will be found in all country Stores.

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS.

TESTIMONIALS.—Extract of a letter from Dr. Waines, of Philadelphia, Feb. 2, 1848: "Your Pills are the mildest in their operations, and yet most powerful in the effects, of any that I have ever met with in a practice of eight and twenty years. Their action on the chyle and hence on the impurities of the blood, is evidently very surprising."

Extract of a letter from Dr. Henry Hall, of Quebec, L. C., March 6, 1841: "For bilious fevers, sick headaches, torpidity of the bowels, and enlargement of the spleen, Dr. Peters' Pills are an excellent medicine."

For sale by all the Druggists in Augusta, Hamburg, and in Charleston by P. M. COHEN.

Also, for sale by the Druggists generally, HARRISON'S OINTMENT, an unfailing remedy in the cure of all kinds of Wounds, Sores, Scalds and Burns, and the Piles. ☞ Price 50 cents.

☞ A fresh stock received by S. J. HINSDALE, E. J. HALE, and J. H. & J. MARTINE.

August 10. 76-cowly

[BY REQUEST]

From the Pittsborough Communicator.

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of North Carolina, at its session in January, adopted the Pittsborough Communicator as the Organ of the Order in this State. In taking this step, the Grand Division was fully aware that extra exertions would be required to sustain the Editor in the attempt to devote one paper in North Carolina to the exclusive diffusion of temperance principles. To meet this emergency, patriotic appeals have been made to many members of the Order in this State; and this appeal has not been in vain. Nobly have they come forward and responded to the appeal thus made to them. But as there are thousands upon thousands of temperance men in North Carolina who are *not* members of the order of the Sons of Temperance, and who yet take an active part in the prosecution of the temperance work, dare we not hope that *they* too will come forward, and effectually sustain the effort that is now about being made, of sustaining a temperance paper in this State? To *them*, do we now affectionately appeal, as brethren who are all engaged in the same great and good cause. We all fight against one and the same foe; and how can we successfully fight, unless there be *combined* action to disseminate our principles? Let us all, brethren, go hand in hand to sustain the paper, which is the pioneer in this glorious cause. Let us encourage the Editor who devotes his time and his talents to the advancement of the cause we have so much at heart, and for which we have so zealously labored.

There are temperance organizations throughout the length and breadth of this State; organizations that promise to do much. Let these organizations, wherever they are established, lend us a helping hand in the work that we have undertaken. No matter by what name we may be known—we have *all* the same object in view.

Come to the rescue, brethren! *In union*, there is strength. "*United, we stand—Divided, we fall.*"

A SON OF TEMPERANCE.

The Knowing one Caught.—A person was once complaining to a tavern-keeper in this State, where he had stopped to dine, that he had picked up a firkin of butter on the road, and had carried it on his back half a mile to overtake the team from which it had been lost, but the only reward he received was a mere "Thank you!" "Oh!" said the tavern-keeper, "I consider that of the same value as 25 cents, and if he had said 'I thank you very kindly,' it would have been equal to 37½ cents." The man was silent and went into the dining-room to satisfy his hunger. After he had eaten a plentiful meal, he went to the landlord and said "*I thank you very kindly!*" "Hold!" said the landlord, who immediately saw the joke, and was with al a very good humored personage, "Hold! there's 12½ cents your due."

Do good to your friend, that he may be more wholly yours; to your enemy, that he may become your friend.

A good man cares not for the reproofs of evil men.

LETTERS FROM THE ALLEGHANY MOUNTAINS.

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

FRANKLIN, (N. C.,) May 8, 1848.

The distance from Murphy to this place is reported to be fifty miles. For twenty miles the road runs in full view of Valley river which is worthy in every particular of the stream into which it empties, the Owassa. It is a remarkably cold and translucent stream. * * *

The only *picture* which attracted my particular attention in passing up the fertile but generally neglected bottom lands of Valley river was a farm of twenty-five hundred acres, one thousand acres being as level as a floor and highly cultivated. The soil seemed exceedingly rich, and it was evident yielded a considerable income to its possessor. I heard in fact, that the proprietor had been offered twenty-five thousand dollars for this farm. And in what kind of a *house* does my reader imagine this wealthy man resided? In a miserable log hovel, a decayed and windowless one, which a respectable member of the *swine* family would hardly deign to occupy. Instances something like to this had already come to my knowledge, and caused me to wonder at the inconsistency and apparent want of common sense manifested by some of the farmers of this country, but this instance capped the climax. But again, the individual alluded to is a *white man*, and prides himself upon being more intelligent and acute than his neighbors; and yet one of his neighbors is an *Indian woman*, who raises *only* about *five thousand* bushels of potatoes per annum, but occupies a comfortable dwelling and lives like a rational being.

After leaving the above valley, my course lay over two distinct spurs of the Alleghanies, which are divided by the river Nan-ti-ha-lah, and consequently called the Nan-ti-ha-lah Mountains. * * *

The river Nan-ti-ha-lah, or the *Woman's Bosom*, was so named on account of its undulating and narrow valley, and its own intrinsic purity and loveliness. Upon this river is situated a rude but comfortable cabin, which is the only one the traveller meets with in going a distance of twenty miles. On first approaching this cabin, I noticed a couple of sweet little girls playing on the greensward before the door with a beautiful fawn which was as tame as a lamb. This group, taken in connexion with the wildness of the surrounding scene, gave me a most delightful feeling, the contrast was so strange and unexpected. The proprietor of the cabin owns about five thousand acres of land in this wilderness region, and is by profession a grazing farmer. He raises a goodly number of cattle as well as horses and mules, and his principal markets for them are Charleston and Savannah, to which cities he performs a pilgrimage in the autumn of every year. He is one of the "oldest inhabitants" of the region, and as I spent one night under his roof, I took occasion to draw from him a few anecdotes connected with his own experience.

My host informed me that he was one of the men appointed by the Government to assess the property of the Cherokees at the time of their removal, and was subsequently employed to aid in their coerced removal. With a view of pacifying the Indians, it had been stipulated that the cabin and improvements of each Indian should be assessed and an equivalent in money should be paid into his hands for said property; and a part of the nation, it will be remembered, including the head chief, were opposed to the treaty of banishment. In fulfilling his duties as a Government officer, my informant endured many hardships subjected himself to much peril, and met with many touching as well as ridiculous scenes. In the course of a few months he visited, in connexion with his assistant and interpreter, every cabin in the counties of Cherokee and Macon; and, from the numerous adventures which he related to me, I will record two or three.

"At one time," said my friend, "we arrived at a cabin where we knew resided, 'solitary and alone,' an old bachelor Indian. It was night, and very cold and stormy. As we were tying our horses the Indian heard us, and, knowing our business, immediately arose and fastened his door that we should not get in. We remonstrated from without, and told him we were almost frozen, and he must admit us, but never a word would he answer; and this was repeated several times. We finally got mad and knocked down the door and entered. The Indian was lying upon a bench before the fire, and by his side were four dogs. We asked him a number of questions, but still did he keep silent. We had by this time made up our minds to 'take care of number one,' and proceeded to cook our bacon. In doing this we had great difficulty on account of the dogs, which were almost starved to death, and were constantly grabbling up our victuals from the coals. They were the ugliest animals that I ever saw, and did not care a pin for the heavy licks that we gave them. And the only way we could get along was for the interpreter to cook the meat while my assistant and myself seated ourselves at the two corners of the hearth, and as the dogs jumped over the body of the Indian, (who was yet lying on his bench,) we would grab them by the neck and tail and pitch them across the room. So this interesting business continued until the meat was cooked. I then took a slice, put it on a piece of bread, and giving it to the Indian, said to him: 'Now dont be a fool, take this meat and be good friends, for we dont want to injure you.' Whereupon he got over his resentment, took the meat, and began talking so that we could not stop him."

But another incident related to me was truly affecting, and occurred at the time of removal. "There was an old Indian," continued my host, "named *Euchellah*, who had thrown out the idea that he was a strong man, and never would submit to leave his cabin willingly; those who wanted him to go must take him by force. It was in the forenoon, and a whole posse of officers entered his cabin, and after a pretty severe scuffle we succeeded in fastening the old fellow's arms and hands with a rope. He now saw that he must go; and told his wife to get ready, and she got ready *by going out to feed her pig and the chickens*, just as if she was coming back in a few hours. We then started with our prisoners, and just as we were crossing a hill which overlooked the Indian's cabin, he suddenly wheeled about, and as his eyes fell upon his little garden and his hut, he burst into tears, and I thought the man's heart would break. And now, when people tell me that the Indian never weeps, I tell them it's no such thing; but, it was true, *Euchellah* had some reason to feel bad; for he had four children buried near his cabin, and had lived there for fifty years. We continued on our way to the West, but in two days our Indian made his escape with his wife. We hunted for them among the mountains, and though we recaptured Euchellah, we never could find his wife, and afterwards heard that she starved to death on a distant mountain. The Indian was now guarded by four soldiers; but, while crossing a certain gap, he suddenly rose upon his keepers and killed three of them, while the other officer, as well as himself, escaped. The Indian was again taken prisoner, tried by a court martial, and sentenced *to be executed*. When told that he was to be shot down by a rifle ball, he manifested no fear, and, up to the moment that he was shot down, not a tear made its appearance in his eye. He could weep on leaving his home, but he could not weep when he came to die. And the old man was buried on the road side, half way between this place and Murphy."

"But another removal incident that I remember," continued my landlord, "was to this effect. It was another old Indian who had a large family and was religious. When we called to take him, he said he only wanted to ask one favor, which was, that we would let him *have one more prayer with his wife and children in his old cabin*. We of course granted the request, and when he was through, out came the old fellow and said that he was ready. But just as we were leaving the little clearing, the Indian called his wife and children to his side, and talked to them in the most poetical and affecting manner about their meagre but much-loved possession, which they were about to leave forever. He then took the lead of our procession, and without uttering a word, marched onward with a firm step. We never heard this man's voice again until we had passed beyond the Mississippi."

The scenery lying between Nan-ti-ha-lah and this place is of the wildest character. From the summit of the pass and along the road as you descend to the eastward, a number of very imposing scenes present themselves, but chief among all the hills rises the rugged peak of *Bald Mountain*. The prospect from this point is similar to that which I have described from Trail Mountain, but the legend which commemorates the place is quite interesting, and accounts for the baldness of the mountain's top, which was formerly covered with a dense forest. The Cherokees relate that there once existed among these mountains a very large bird, which resembled in appearance the green-winged hornet, and this creature was in the habit of carrying off the younger children of the nation who happened to wander into the woods. Very many children had mysteriously disappeared in this manner, and the entire people declared a warfare against the monster. A variety of means were employed for his destruction, but without success. In process of time it was determined that the wise men (or medicine men) of the nation should try their skill in the business. They met in council and agreed that each one should station himself on the summit of a mountain, and that, when the creature was discovered, the man who made the discovery should utter a loud halloo, which shout should be taken up by his neighbor on the next mountain, and so continued to the end of the line, that all the men might have a shot at the strange bird. This experiment was tried and resulted in finding out the hiding place of the monster, which was a deep cavern on the eastern side of the Blue Ridge and at the fountain-head of the river Too-ge-lah. On arriving at this place, they found the entrance to the cavern entirely inaccessible by mortal feet, and they therefore prayed to the Great Spirit that he would bring out the bird from his den, and place him within reach of their arms. Their petition was granted, for a terrible thunder storm immediately arose, and a stroke of lightning tore away one-half of a large mountain, and the Indians were successful in slaying their enemy. The Great Spirit was pleased with the courage manifested by the Cherokees during this dangerous fight, and, with a view of rewarding the same, he willed it that all the highest mountains in their land should thereafter be destitute of trees, so that they might always have an opportunity of watching the movements of their enemies.

As a sequel to this legend, it may be appropriately mentioned that at the head of the Too-ge-lah is to be found one of the most remarkable curiosities in this mountain land. It is a granite cliff, with a smooth surface or front, half a mile long, and twelve hundred feet high, and generally spoken of in this part the country as the *White-side Mountain*, or *the Devil's Court-house*. To think of it is almost enough to make one dizzy, but to see it fills one with awe. Near the top of one part of this cliff is a small c

LATER FROM MEXICO.

Arrival of Major Graham from Mexico.

The U. S. steamer Water Witch arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz and anchored off Slaughterhouse Point. She left Vera Cruz on the 1st inst., bringing over Major Graham, of the Topographical Engineers, bearer of important despatches to the Government, and report even says of the treaty of peace.

The precise day when the ratifications of the treaty would be exchanged was not known in Mexico at our latest dates, but no further anxiety is felt about it. *Peace is considered made.*

We learn from Lieut. Harley that the siege train and heavy artillery left the city of Mexico on Monday the 29th ult.; Gen. Patterson's division of volunteers would take up the line of march on the Wednesday following, to be succeeded by Gen. Marshall's division of volunteers. The divisions of regulars would succeed the volunteers—Gen. Kearny's division first and Gen. Worth bringing up the rear.

Gen. Persifor F. Smith reached Vera Cruz the morning of the 31st ult., and the following day entered upon the duties of Governor, relieving Col. Wilson.

By this arrival we have no news from the City of Mexico much later than we have before received, but somewhat fuller details. The following queer letter from our own correspondent at Queretaro we translate:

Special Correspondence of the Picayune.

QUERETARO, May 25, 1848.

To-day the treaty of peace was definitively sanctioned by the Mexican Senate, with all the modifications made in it by the U. S. Senate. The vote stood thirty-three in favor to four against it. The law was immediately transmitted to the Chamber of Deputies, and then to the Government, in order that it might receive its sanction; which would then proceed to an exchange of ratifications with the United States Commissioners.

Revolutions are threatened in the States of Michoacan and Aguas Calientes, and protests have been made by the two States bordering upon Texas, (Coahuila and Tamaulipas,) against the line agreed upon.

The opposition Deputies rely upon the nullity of the treaty for the continuance of the war.

The protesting States demand that the several Legislatures shall declare the law approving the treaty unconstitutional.

The formal opposition of the District of Mexico is declared to the return into the capital of the Federal Government.

The Government of the Union has sent an agent to Switzerland with a view to recruiting 12,000 men (!!) with a view to the formation of an army of 20,000 men by combining them with the remains of the Mexican army. To ensure these recruits the Government relies upon the three millions which it is shortly to receive.

The Deputies of many of the States have protested before the Supreme Court of Justice against the constitutionality of the law approving the treaty.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 26, 1848.

In my last I spoke to you of an expedition that was in preparation to assist the white population of Yucatan against the Indians. That enterprise—which of course is entirely disconnected with the Government—has assumed a definite shape. The following card, published in the Star, has drawn a number of volunteers to the standard, among whom may be mentioned Col. Geary, of the 2d Pennsylvanians, and Lieut. Col. Whitfield, of the 3d Tennesseans. The former is spoken of as military commander of the expedition. Whole companies of the Pennsylvania, New York and Tennessee volunteers are said to be ready to reenlist for so laudable a purpose, and many of the regulars, whose term of service has or will expire in a short time, have expressed their willingness to join the party. One artillery noncommissioned officer is hastily endeavoring to raise an artillery company, and appears sanguine of success; artillery is said to be in readiness at Campeachy and Sisal.—There are two commissioners from the Yucatan Government at present here, who came on for the purpose of soliciting aid from the Mexican Government, and they encourage the scheme in every way. They say that the revenues of the Government will be pledged for the payment of the men, and that each individual will receive a bounty of 640 acres of fine land.

To Yucatan.—A number of young men belonging to and accompanying the American army in Mexico, have expressed a strong desire to go to the assistance of the whites in Yucatan. With no money have enrolled their names, and a party of four or five hundred can easily be made up—Those who wish to spend the summer in a delightful country rather than return to their homes in the dull season, can find no better place in which to do so than in Yucatan, whilst at the same time they can assist the whites against the merciless Indians, and benefit themselves mum-asuredly.

A letter received from Mazatlan, on the Pacific, representing the coast there as unhealthy, and the uncertainty of vessels to California, has caused that expedition to be abandoned, and many who had enrolled themselves for that country have transferred their names to the Yucatan list. Information as to the full object of the expedition, the character of the country, &c., will be readily imparted by the undersigned, at the Star office.

JOHN H. PEOPLES.

The excitement created by the appearance of the above card was almost equal to the war fever in New Orleans in May, 1846, and the Star office has been thronged all day with the anxious inquirers. It is to serve the cause of humanity, and that is a sufficient inducement for our brave countrymen.

Pena y Pena has been chosen President of the Supreme Court of Justice, receiving the vote of every State except that of San Luis, and Senor Sierra was elected Vice President.

A Genuine Politician.—The Bath Tribune tells a story of a gentleman in Kennebec, a leading member of the Democratic party, whose attachment to regular nominations was happily illustrated.—"The Convention has nominated Polk," said a wag to him, who had obtained possession of the real news. "Polk! just the man we want!" "No, no, I was mistaken," said the wag; "Woodbury is the nominee." "Woodbury! Nobody can run so well as Woodbury. He is the best man of the party." "Well, after all, it is neither Polk nor Woodbury, but Cass." "Better still! Three cheers for Cass! Who can run so well as Cass?"

One ought to remember kindness received, and forget those we have done.

The remembrance of a well spent life is sweet.

Peace is the lire of virtue.

THE SENTIMENTS OF TWO MEN.

"The hearts of the people must be prepared for WAR."—Lewis Cass, in the Senate of the United States.

"I sincerely rejoice at the prospect of PEACE. My life has been devoted to arms, yet I look upon war at all times and under all circumstances, as a national calamity, to be avoided if compatible with national honor."—*Zachary Taylor, in his Allison letter.*

"We might swallow the whole of Mexico without being hurt by it."—Lewis Cass, in the Senate of the United States.

"The *principles* of our Government, as well as its true *policy*, are opposed to the subjugation of other nations, and the dismemberment of other countries by *conquest*. In the language of the great Washington, 'Why should we quit our own to stand on foreign ground?'"—*Zachary Taylor, in his Allison letter.*

Compare these together reader, and determine for yourself which utters the most Christian-like, humane, and patriotic language.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

NOBLE SENTIMENTS.

"I have no private purposes to accomplish—no party projects to build up—no enemies to punish—NOTHING TO SERVE BUT MY COUNTRY.—*Z. Taylor.*

Such sentiments as the above are worthy the source from whence they sprung. *Noble and purer* were never spoken by man. They are worthy of the generous and brave heart that conceived them, and the pen that wrote them. They are from one who has served his country for forty years in the tented field, who has exposed his person in various climes, and, no matter whether in the command of a single company, or the chief command of an army, has always proved the same firm and unbending patriot. They are the sentiments of the man who does not desire office from personal considerations—of one who is actuated alone by a desire to serve his country in any way that he may be called upon by his countrymen.

Such a man the people want for President; and who has no private purposes of malice to subserve, no individual interests to gratify. They want a President who has no party prospects to build up; one who will devote his entire talents, heart and soul, to the promotion of the best interests of the largest portion of his countrymen.—*Southern Patriot.*

NEW YORK, June 9, 1848.

Land ahead at last!—At the great Barnburner meeting in the Park night before last, Mr. Cambreleng, in his speech to the immense gathering of the "Old Guard of New York Democracy," as he called them, declared that for two years past Mr. Polk and Mr. Marcy had been very busy at work to make a *President* for these United States; and in that work they had been very successful; they had actually made a President for the next four years. And the man (continued Mr. Cambreleng) whom they have placed in that important office is Zachary Taylor.

"FREE TRADE, LOW DUTIES—NO DEBT, SEPARATION FROM BANKS"—such was the motto of the Democracy in 1844 staring you in the face, at the head of the columns of all the Democratic papers. We observe that some of them continue the same caption, with the important omission of NO DEBT! The hundred millions, which Mr. Polk has added to the national debt, no doubt suggested the policy of not alluding to the subject of debt at all!

The Journal of Commerce, whose predilection has always been Locofocoism, and which has not been apt to give an encouraging word to the Whigs, notices the nomination of Gen. Taylor, says he will "be elected beyond any reasonable doubt," and adds: "We congratulate our readers and the country on the auspicious result." * * * * "With Gen. Taylor for President, and peace with all the world, the country will be safe and prosperous."

Mr. Rhett and the Nicholson Letter.—The Washington Correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, says:

"The Navy Appropriation Bill being under consideration in the House, Mr. Rhett availed himself of the latitude of debate, to discuss the slavery question as applicable to the territories. He contended that slavery was a municipal regulation, over which Congress had no power, nor had the people of the territories. It belonged to the State, after being admitted as a member of the confederacy. *In the course of his remarks, he admitted his preference for the Wilmot Proviso in its naked form, to the modification which had been proposed by certain politicians. This allusion was generally understood to apply to the doughface letter of General Cass to Mr. Nicholson.* The speech in the main was marked by considerable ability and research."

Yet the Richmond Enquirer of yesterday, contains an article nearly two columns long, in support of this very position, which Mr. Rhett says is worse than the Wilmot Proviso. We do not like to interfere in family squabbles; yet we cannot forbear expressing our conviction that Mr. Rhett is right. If any number of settlers, including squatters, and all the scum of the old States who generally fill up the territories in the beginning, can say that slaves shall not enter a territory, what use is there for the Wilmot Proviso? No slave-holder will carry his slaves there, and those who first settle in such countries are men who have neither slaves nor any other species of property. They will be sure to keep slavery beyond the limits of the territory.—*Richmond Whig.*

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

This is a chemical extract of Wild Cherry and Tar. Every body knows that Wild Cherry possesses important medicinal properties; and Tar Water has always been administered in Consumption, and Lung affections generally, by our oldest and safest physicians. Various remedies, it is true, have been offered and puffed into notice for the cure of the lungs, and some have been found no doubt very useful, but of all that have yet been discovered, it is admitted by physicians, and all who have witnessed its effects, that none has proved as successful as this. For Asthma, Shortness of Breath, and similar affections, it may be pronounced a positive cure. It has cured Asthma in many cases of ten and twenty years standing, physicians had declared the case beyond the reach of medicine

This Balsam is made from materials which Nature has placed in all northern latitudes, as an antidote for diseases caused by cold climates.

"Nature is but the name for an effect
Whose cause is God."

Let us not neglect her plainest dictates.

None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. HINSDALE, and by Dealers in Medicines generally in North Carolina.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1848.

FOR GOVERNOR,

CHARLES MANLY, OF WAKE.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR,

OF LOUISIANA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

MILLARD FILLMORE,

OF NEW YORK.

Taylor Meeting.

A meeting of the friends of Gen. Taylor, as a Candidate for the Presidency, will be held in the Town Hall this Evening at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of expressing their sentiments in regard to his nomination, and of appointing Delegates to the District Convention which is to meet at Carthage on the 4th Monday of July, for the selection of the Elector for this Electoral District.

For the Campaign.—The Observer for the ensuing six months, embracing the whole of the Presidential campaign, the result of the Election, and a portion of the proceedings of the next sessions of the General Assembly and of Congress, will be supplied at $1, payable in advance. This is a small price for the gratification to be afforded by a regular receipt of the interesting and exciting news of the next six months.

In addition to our ordinary facilities for furnishing the latest news, we have, for two or three months past, been paying a high price for the Telegraphic news, and have thus been enabled frequently to announce the important news by the English Steamers a week earlier than we could otherwise have done. The cost of this has been greater than we can afford; but we hope to make an arrangement to reduce it to a reasonable sum; and that an increased permanent and temporary subscription will indemnify us for the outlay.

THE WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Our absence from home, attending the Convention at Philadelphia, prevented the publication of so full an account as our readers are entitled to, of the sayings and doings of that body. We now propose to supply the omission, by culling from the various accounts the most accurate and interesting particulars, and by supplying others which fell under our own observation.

There were 280 Delegates present, being but 10 less than the whole number of Senators and Representatives in Congress. The vacancies were, 7 from South Carolina, 1 from Michigan, and 2 from Alabama. Besides the voting Delegates there were probably present at least 100 Alternates and Supernumerary Delegates, who were admitted to seats, but not to votes, in the Convention. No votes were allowed to unrepresented Districts, and thus the two Delegates from South Carolina gave but two votes, neither they nor the Convention having the slightest inclination to imitate the example of Dr. Rucker or Gen Commander.

The Delegates present from North Carolina were,

From the State at large, Ex-Gov. Morehead and John Kerr. From District No. 1, N. W. Woodlief; 2, N. L. Williams; 3, Edmund Deberry, 4, Wm. R. Walker; 5, C. H. Wiley; 6, Daniel B. Baker; 7, George W. Haywood; 8, Hon. Edward Stanly; 9, Hon. David Outlaw. Alternate Delegates present, Hon. T. L. Clingman, F. B. Satterthwaite, and E. J. Hale.

It is probable that a body of equal numbers, containing more of distinguished and talented men, never assembled in this country. Among the great men were 9 Ex-Governors, a host of Ex-Congressmen, and a few, (and only a few,) members of the present Congress.

In the Committee for selecting Officers of the Convention it is understood that Gov. Morehead was nominated by Mr. Bryan of S. C., and elected by 18 out of 30 votes, against Gov. Kent of Maine, and Hon. Samuel Bell of Penn.

The nomination of Gov. Morehead as President of the Convention was received with loud applause, and his admirable address on taking the Chair (published in our last,) confirmed the favorable impressions which had taken possession of the public mind. The Address was unanimously ordered, by a special motion, to be entered on the journal of the Convention.

The first day, after the organization, and part of the second day, were spent in questions relating to the representation of the States of Texas, Arkansas and Missouri.

After settling all these questions, the morning session of the 2d day was closed by adopting a resolution to meet at 4 o'clock P. M., but to open the doors to Reporters and audience at 6 P. M. The object of this was not understood, generally; and it was adopted out of respect for its venerable mover, Mr. Everett of Vermont.

When the Convention met at 4, the object was stated to be, to have a free conversation as to what States could or could not be carried under particular candidates. It was at once perceived that this would result in nothing practical, and it was not agreed to. A motion was made to reconsider a vote of the morning session in regard to the right of the Texas Delegates to seats; and after debate the motion was rejected, 154 to 113.

Gov. Kent, of Maine, moved that at 6¼ o'clock the Convention should proceed to ballot for candidates for the office of President and Vice President of the United States.

Mr Campbell, of Ohio, submitted the following, as an amendment to the above:

Resolved, That, as it is the first duty of the representatives of the Whig Party of the United States to preserve the integrity of the principles of that party, the claims of no candidate can be considered by this Convention unless the candidate stands pledged to maintain and carry out the cardinal principles of the Whig party.

The President declared this resolution to be out of order, as not germane to the subject of the resolution under consideration; from which decision an appeal was taken.

Mr. Harlan addressed the Convention amidst an evident excitement, and he appeared to them to know if they would nominate a man who was not a Whig. He did not think they would; and, therefore, such a resolution was unnecessary.

Mr. Haskell followed, and contended that the decision of the Chair was correct, the resolution of the gentleman from Ohio being clearly out of order. Such a resolution was an insult to the Convention. [Cries of "order," &c.] The resolution declared that the Convention should not nominate any body but a Whig. Was any body but a Whig there? [Applause.] He had the right to nominate whomsoever he pleased, be he Whig or Democrat. [No, no, no!"] He hoped gentlemen would understand him. Did they suppose he was so foolish as to nominate any body for whom he could not vote? But there was another point. This is a free country; we are a free people; we claim freedom of thought, freedom of speech, and freedom of the ballot. They had the right to nominate any white citizen of the United States, and to reject him, as they pleased. He hoped the Convention would sustain the decision of the Chair, and then that some one would move to lay the resolution on the table, so that they could proceed to vote for Henry Clay, Zachary Taylor, Winfield Scott, John McLean, or some other good Whig of the United States, in accordance with the resolution fixing the time for the ballot.

Mr. Gentry moved to lay the appeal on the table, which was carried. The decision of the Chair, which ruled the amendment out of order, was sustained, and the original resolution was adopted.

After some further motions, debate, &c., the nominations for President were made, as stated in our last.

Mr. Galloway, of Ohio, by authority of Judge McLean, withdrew his name from nomination, "in a certain condition of things, which now existed,"—but what that condition was he did not state.

Judge Saunders of Louisiana read the following important paper, which attracted the most universal interest, and applause:—

The position occupied by General Taylor, in relation to the presidency, does not seem to be correctly understood by many persons; and for that reason, it is deemed proper by the delegation of Louisiana to make such explanations and statements, in relation to that position, as may effectually remove all doubt, and the effect of misrepresentation on that point.

Gen. Taylor has taken no part in bringing his name before the American people, in connexion with the presidency, nor does he present his name to this convention as a candidate. His friends throughout the country, rather discouraged than encouraged by him, have placed him prominently before the nation, as worthy of filling the place once occupied by the Father of his country; and Gen. Taylor, from a sense of duty, has assented to the nomination.

He considered himself in the hands of his friends who have honored him with their choice. He has publicly and repeatedly stated that they might withdraw him whenever they thought the interests of the country, in their opinion, required it. He does not consider that, under the circumstances in which his name has been brought forward, it would be proper in him to withdraw himself. Such has been his position since he assented to the use of his name, subsequent to the capture of Monterey, and *such is his position now.*

On behalf of the delegation of Louisiana, I will further state, that Gen. Taylor desires it to be understood that, in his opinion, his friends who came into this convention are bound to abide by its decision, and to sustain the nominee, *"heart and soul;"* that Gen. Taylor recognises in his friends in this convention, those who have the right to withdraw his name, and will cheerfully acquiesce in such withdrawal.

Gen. Taylor, we are also authorised to say, will hail with entire satisfaction the nomination by the convention of any other than himself—being persuaded that the welfare of our country requires a change of men and measures, in order to avert the downward tendency of our national affairs.

In making this announcement, the delegation of Louisiana wish it to be distinctly understood that it involves no inconsistency on the part of Gen. Taylor.

In case the choice of this convention shall fall on another than Gen Taylor, and his friends in this convention withdraw him, it will be their act, and not his; but in which he will cheerfully acquiesce; and, by the act of uniting with this convention, his friends withdraw his name from the canvass, unless he be the nominee of the convention.

And we deem it proper to assure the whigs of the Union that we desire the nomination of Gen. Taylor, and his elevation to the presidency, on no other than broad national grounds.

A letter from Gen. Scott to the Hon. Truman Smith was then read, in which the General expressed a determination to give to the nominee, whoever he might be, all the influence and support in his power.

The Convention then proceeded to vote, with the following result:

	Taylor.	Clay.	Scott.	Webster
Maine	5	1	0	3
N. Hampshire	0	0	0	6
Massachusetts	0	0	0	12
Vermont	1	5	0	0
Rhode Island	0	4	0	0
Connecticut	0	6	0	0
New York	0	29	5	1
New Jersey	3	4	0	0
Pennsylvania	8	12	6	0
Delaware	0	0	0	0
Maryland	0	8	0	0
Virginia	15	2	0	0
N. Carolina	6	5	0	0
S. Carolina	1	1	0	0
Georgia	10	1	0	0
Alabama	6	1	0	0
Mississippi	6	0	0	0
Louisiana	5	1	0	0
Florida	3	0	0	0
Arkansas	3	0	0	0
Texas	4	0	0	0
Tennessee	13	0	0	0
Kentucky	7	5	0	0
Ohio	1	1	20	0
Indiana	1	2	9	0
Illinois	4	3	1	0
Missouri	6	0	0	0
Michigan	0	3	2	0
Iowa	2	1	0	0
Wisconsin	1	3	0	0
	111	97	43	22

Besides these, 1 vote from Ohio and 1 from Iowa were cast for Judge McLean, and 3 from Delaware and 1 from New York for Mr. Clayton.

The North Carolina Delegation voted as follows: For Gen. Taylor, Messrs. Kerr, Woodfin, Walker, Wiley, Haywood, and Stanly—6. For Mr Clay, Gov. Morehead, Messrs. Williams, Deberry, Baker, and Outlaw—5.

139 being necessary to a choice, another vote was immediately taken, which gave Taylor 118, Clay 86, Scott 49, Webster 4.

The North Carolina Delegation voted as before. The changes were as follows: Gen. Taylor gained 1 in Rhode Island, 1 in New York, 1 in Pennsylvania, 1 in Louisiana, 2 in Indiana, and 1 in Iowa. Scott gained 1 in Maine, 4 in Pennsylvania, and 1 in Ohio. Clay lost 1 in Maine, 1 in Rhode Island, 1 in New York, 5 in Pennsylvania, and 1 in Louisiana.

A motion was here made to adjourn and according to the sound it was carried, but the friends of Gen. Taylor were anxious to go on and finish the nomination at once. There was so much confusion on this point that the President finally pronounced the Convention adjourned till 9 to-morrow.

On the 3d day, after the reading of the Journal, a third vote was taken for President, which resulted as follows: For Taylor 133, Clay 74, Scott 54, Webster 17, Clayton 1.

Of the North Carolina Delegation, Mr. Baker, who had voted for Clay, now voted for Taylor, and Mr Williams voted for Scott.

The changes were as follows: Gen. Taylor gained, in Massachusetts 1, Connecticut 2, New York 1, New Jersey 1, Pennsylvania 3, Delaware 1, Maryland 3, North Carolina 1, Indiana 2 Total 15, and lacking 6 of a majority of the whole. Gen. Scott gained, in Maine 1, Massachusetts 2, New York 1, Delaware 1, North Carolina 1, Michigan 1; and he lost 2 in Indiana.—Mr. Clay lost, in Connecticut 3, New Jersey 1, Pennsylvania 3, Maryland 3, North Carolina 2, Michigan 1, and he gained 1 in Wisconsin.

A fourth vote was immediately taken, as follows:

	Taylor.	Clay.	Scott.	Webster.
Maine	5	0	3	1
New Hampshire	2	0	0	4
Massachusetts	1	0	2	9
Vermont	2	2	2	0
Rhode Island	4	0	0	0
Connecticut	3	3	0	0
New York	6	16	14	0
New Jersey	4	3	0	0
Pennsylvania	12	4	10	0
Delaware	2	0	1	0
Maryland	8	0	0	0
Virginia	16	1	0	0
North Carolina	10	1	0	0
South Carolina	1	1	0	0
Georgia	10	0	0	0
Florida	3	0	0	0
Alabama	6	1	0	0
Mississippi	6	0	0	0
Louisiana	5	1	0	0
Arkansas	3	0	0	0
Texas	4	0	0	0
Tennessee	13	0	0	0
Kentucky	11	1	0	0
Ohio	1	1	21	0
Indiana	7	1	4	0
Illinois	8	0	0	0
Missouri	7	0	0	0
Michigan	2	0	3	0
Iowa	4	0	0	0
Wisconsin	4	0	0	0
	171	32	63	14

On this ballot two of the New Hampshire votes went over to Gen. Taylor, one from Vermont, three from Rhode Island, and four from New York; and at this point seven States only having been called, there were a sufficient number of changes to supply the deficiency of Gen. Taylor on the third ballot and to secure his nomination. This fact was communicated to the crowd outside, and cheers arose which made the welkin ring. The information was also sent by telegraph to every point that could be reached by that medium of communication, and it was consequently known hundreds of miles distant even before the result was officially announced in the Convention.

It is worthy of observation that on the first ballot General Taylor received votes from twenty-two out of thirty States, on the second ballot from twenty-four, (an addition of Rhode Island and New York,) on the third of twenty-seven, and on the fourth and last ballot from every State in the Union! As soon as the result was announced in the Convention the enthusiasm was unbounded, and the cheers, long and loud, no exertions of the President could restrain for some minutes.

On this vote all the North Carolina Delegates went for Gen. Taylor, except Gov. Morehead, who still voted for Mr. Clay.

Motions were here made to adjourn, to take a recess, &c. But they were rejected.

Mr. Collier of New York, who had supported Mr. Clay throughout, rose and in a patriotic strain expressed his cheerful acquiescence in the nomination. He moved to proceed at once to a vote for Vice President, and nominated the Hon. Millard Fillmore, of his State. His speech was much applauded.

Mr. Carroll of New York, and Mr. Bryan of South Carolina, followed in a similar strain, and were similarly greeted.

Mr. Allen of Mass. said that he would not consent that the nomination should be passed as unanimous. He was opposed to it. It was a triumph of the South, and the voice of the free States had again been disregarded, and in his opinion the Whig party was dissolved by the act. He said he spoke for himself alone. There was great excitement during the delivery of his speech.

Mr Bingham of Ohio, next obtained the floor, and offered a resolution against the extension of slavery territory. &c.

This was pronounced out of order, and a motion was made to suspend the business in order, (the vote for Vice President,) to enable Mr. B. to offer the resolution. *The motion was rejected by an overwhelming majority.*

Various gentlemen were then nominated for the Vice Presidency, as stated in our last; and several of them were immediately withdrawn, by authority, viz: Messrs. Seward, King, Ewing, and others. Leaving in nomination, Messrs. Fillmore, Lawrence, Stewart, Clayton, Evans, Sergeant, Young, Weed, Fish, McKennan, Woodbridge, and Webb.

Mr. Ashmun of Mass in withdrawing Mr. Winthrop's name, expressed the most hearty good feeling towards the proceedings of the Convention. His colleague, Mr. Allen, spoke without the authority of the other Delegates from that State, and did not express Mr. A's feelings, and he thought he could safely say that he did not express the sentiments of the people of Massachusetts—[Cheers.] He had supported Mr. Webster, but he did not come to the Convention to present a factious opposition to its proceedings.

Mr Wilson of Mass. said "The gentleman has spoken for himself; but I choose to speak for myself. I for one will not be bound by its proceedings. ["Then you ought not to be here."]

Objections were made to the gentleman's proceeding after that avowal.

Mr. Stanly of N. C. appealed, as a Southern man, to the Convention to hear Mr. Wilson. He remarked playfully, that he did not think the speech would do harm to any one but the gentleman himself, and he hoped it would not hurt him much! This produced a hearty laugh, put the Convention in good humor, and it was agreed, *nem. con.* that Mr. Wilson might proceed.

He accordingly went on to complain of the nomination, as that of a man who had declared that he will not be bound by the principles or measures of any party, and therefore he would not be bound by the nomination, but would go home, and, so help him God, would do all he could to defeat the nomination. [This sentiment was received with long continued hisses.]

Mr Lunt of Mass. had listened with pain and indignation to Messrs. Allen and Wilson. He intended to sustain the nomination with his whole heart and soul. [Cheers.] The gentlemen spoke only for themselves, and they would find that they spoke only for themselves in Massachusetts—[Cheers.] It is not true, it is an imputation on the State, to say that the nomination will be received with disapprobation in Massachusetts. Her banner has ever floated in triumph and without a stain, and he trusted that no stain would be thrown upon that spotless banner now. In his opinion the nomination will receive a decided majority of the votes of Massachusetts. [Cheers.]

Mr. Galloway of Ohio spoke with great animation and eloquence on the subject of the fears in his State as to the Whig principles of the nominee, and on the subject of free and slave territory. He did not denounce the nomination, much as he was disappointed; but would go home and consult his constituents, and be guided by their wishes.

The vote then took place, and resulting in no choice, a second was had. The following was the vote between the two prominent candidates:—

	FIRST VOTE.		SECOND VOTE.	
	Fillmore.	Lawrence.	Fillmore.	Lawrence.
Maine	1	6	1	5
New Hampshire	0	6	1	5
Massachusetts	0	10	0	10
Vermont	3	2	5	0
Rhode Island	4	0	3	1
Connecticut	2	4	3	3
New York	22	4	27	5
New Jersey	5	2	7	0
Pennsylvania	3	0	26	0
Delaware	0	3	3	0
Maryland	0	8	0	8
Virginia	3	14	3	13
North Carolina	1	6	1	9
South Carolina	2	0	2	0
Georgia	1	8	5	5
Florida	2	1	3	0
Alabama	1	5	4	3
Mississippi	0	4	2	4
Louisiana	0	6	4	2
Texas	0	4	2	2
Arkansas	6	0	0	0
Tennessee	6	6	4	9
Kentucky	7	2	11	0
Ohio	22	0	21	0
Indiana	10	2	11	1
Illinois	8	0	8	0
Michigan	4	1	5	0
Missouri	5	1	5	0
Iowa	3	0	4	0
Wisconsin	0	4	2	2
	115	109	173	87

On the first trial there were 42 scattering votes, viz: A. Stewart 14, McKennan 13, Clayton 3, Evans 6, Fish 2, and 6 others 1 vote each.

On the 2d trial, 1 vote from North Carolina was given for Sergeant, and 3 from Arkansas to Clayton.

When the President announced the nomination of Mr. Fillmore, there was loud and long continued cheering.

Mr. McCullock, of New Jersey, rose and said New Jersey has some claims upon this Convention. It was in New Jersey that General Zachary Taylor was first nominated as a candidate for the highest office in the gift of his admiring countrymen. (Great cheers.) That nomination was made upon the battle-field of Trenton, where the liberties of our country once hung trembling in the balance. I claim this nomination, therefore, as emanating from New Jersey. Need I say, sir, that a majority of our delegates voted for General Taylor in this Convention! Again, sir, our unanimous vote was asked for Millard Fillmore, of New York; and, sir, it was given. Whence, then, can a motion more properly come that these nominations should be unanimously confirmed than from a delegate from New Jersey? I move you, therefore, sir, that these nominations be unanimously confirmed. [Great cheers.]

Mr. Vance, of Ohio, rose to second the motion of the gentleman from New Jersey. [Great applause.] I have been, as you all know, sir, from the commencement, a decided opponent of General Taylor for this nomination; but I am too old a soldier in the field when I am fairly whipped not to surrender. [Cheers.] And I would say now to some of the young and ardent spirits of the country, and of my own State in particular—and I love them as brothers—do you think well of this matter before you dissent from the pure church. [Cheers.] Do you think well of this matter before you separate yourselves from your friends. Gov. Vance continued in a patriotic strain for some time, pledging himself, and with strong hopes of success, to do all he could to carry Ohio. His speech produced great applause.

Mr. Carroll of N. Y. pledged that great State for Taylor and Fillmore.

Mr. Johnson of Penn. said that his State had been divided, but now that the nominations were made there will be but one voice, and that voice will be, "A little more grape, Capt. Bragg"—[Thundering applause.]

Mr. Campbell of Ohio next spoke, declaring that he could not approve the nomination, because it was a triumph of the South, and because he professed not to know enough as to Gen. Taylor's Whig principles.

Mr. Sherman of Ohio agreed with his venerable friend Gov. Vance.

Mr. Tilden of Ohio offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That while all power is denied to Congress under the constitution to control or in any manner interfere with the institution of slavery within the several States of this Union, it nevertheless has the power and it is the duty of Congress to prohibit the introduction or existence of slavery in any territory now possessed, or which may hereafter be acquired by the United States.

Mr. Brown of Penn denounced this resolution, and moved that it be laid on the table (rejected) which was agreed to almost without opposition.

Many members then successively expressed their determination to sustain the nominations, though they had been in favor of others. Among them were Messrs. Jenifer of Maryland, Collier and Peck of Ohio, Janney of Virginia, Babcock of Con., Langdon of Alabama, Ewing of Indiana, Smith of Illinois, Fowler of N. Y., and Richardson of Maryland. We have not room for the patriotic speeches delivered by these gentlemen, on behalf of themselves and their colleagues. They give assurance of a glorious triumph.

Judge Conrad, of Louisiana, pledged Gen. Taylor to be a true and devoted Whig. He was well known and appreciated for many high and noble qualities. He was a Virginian by birth, but he belonged, as does his glory, to the entire country, although his temporary residence is Louisiana.—Over zealous Whigs have doubted the Whiggery of Gen. Taylor, but with all candor and sincerity he declared his belief that he was as good a Whig as any man in the country.

[A member from Maine asked to be informed whether Gen. Taylor was not opposed to the doctrine of protection?]

Judge Conrad replied that he could not speak on particular subjects, but that he believed he was in favor of protection; at all events, if he (Mr. C.) did not think that Gen Taylor *was* in favor of protection, he should have considered himself recreant as a Whig and to his State to have come up to this Convention to support his nomination. He believed, too, that as Gen. Taylor had never surrendered to his enemies, he would never betray his friends!

Mr. Hilliard offered a resolution that the Convention cordially approve of Gen. Taylor's letter to Capt. Allison, believing it to contain sound and conservative principles.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, said there were two entire delegations who had retired from the Convention to nominate their State electoral tickets, as they presumed all business but the mere formal details had been accomplished. As, then, a full vote could not be obtained, he appealed to Mr. Hilliard to withdraw the resolution.

Mr. Hilliard said he would do so, not because any one present would not cordially subscribe to its spirit, but because the reason assigned by the gentleman was a forcible one.

Resolutions of thanks to the President, Secretaries, &c. were adopted.

The President of the Convention was authorized to inform the nominees of their selection, and to ask their acceptance.

GOVERNOR MOREHEAD'S ADDRESS.

The following is the address delivered by Governor MOREHEAD, the President of the National Convention, just before the adjournment:

Mr. Haskell, of Tennessee, then moved that the Convention adjourn *sine die.*

The President, Gov. Morehead, then rose and said, in substance, as follows: Gentlemen of the Convention—Before dissevering the tie which has here united us, permit me to return my profound thanks for your kindness and forbearance. Your partiality placed me in this chair, to the duties of which I am unused and unaccustomed—and that same spirit of kindness has sustained me in their performance. If I have committed mistakes or errors, or if, in the discharge of my duties here, I have caused pain to any individual, I have only to say it was unintentional, and it would cause me serious regret. Let us, at all events, carry away with us no unkind feelings, and I shall feel happy in the impression that no one has an unkind feeling towards me.

I too, have been placed here in a peculiar situation, and as various gentlemen of different delegations, have given expression to their feelings, I trust I may be allowed also to say a few words before we part. I, too, have been defeated in the first wish of my heart. I have not succeeded in the nomination of my favorite candidate—I stand among the vanquished party—but I fall into the hands of my *victor friends*, like a conquered damsel into the arms of her lover, and submit kindly to my defeat. (Loud applause.) I shall enter upon the campaign in the true Whig spirit, determined to succeed, and if, before the election, any Whig can be found who will outstrip me in zeal, I hope to take such Whig by the hand, on the fourth of next March, at the inauguration of Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR.

It has on a former occasion been my bad fortune not to have my first choice approved. In 1840, the Whigs of North Carolina unfurled the free standard of HENRY CLAY in that State and sent his name to the Harrisburg Convention; but the Whigs of that Convention, representing the entire Union, sent back to us that standard inscribed with another name, that of William H Harrison—wholly unexpected by us. But I only longed to see it it was still the TRUE WHIG BANNER. I did not ask myself what *name* was on it. I never thought of inquiring what side of Mason & Dixon's line the nominee was from. It was the Whig Banner, and as such it was placed in my hands. For five months this hand bore that banner through North Carolina, until in the succeeding August North Carolina, a Slave State, fired the first gun of that volley which shook Democracy from one end of the nation to the other. Its reverberations resounded from State to State throughout the entire Union, until the great triumph was achieved.

I have mentioned this, gentlemen, for the benefit of Ohio, and I will state one incident from which the Whigs of that State may hope and profit. North Carolina, though she lost the nomination of her first choice, Henry Clay, soon raised on every hill top the banner of Harrison. In one location where a tall pole had been erected, with the name of HARRISON nailed to the mast, a solitary stranger was seen riding past it; at first but its inscription he stopped, elevated his eye and seeing the Whig principles inscribed thereon, doffed his beaver and saluted them with three hearty cheers! Nor do I despair before fall that in Ohio will also be seen solitary Whigs cheering the banner of Zachary Taylor.

The Prospect.—The accounts from all quarters are exhilerating as to the triumphant election of Taylor and Fillmore. We feel assured that it is to be another Harrison tornado, to sweep over the country, and expel from their ill-used power those who for so many years have lorded it over the land, bringing blight upon the prosperity of every interest by turns. A better day is at hand.

The accounts from Massachusetts by no means sustain the predictions of the two fanatics who represented her in part in the Convention. As a new of the signs we may state that the Whigs of Springfield, and Salem, and Boston, fired 100 guns on hearing of the nomination. All of the five Whig papers in Boston support the nomination heartily, though they preferred Mr. Webster. One of the most eminent men of Massachusetts told us in Washington that the State would go for the nominees; and Mr. Winthrop so declared in a speech a few evenings ago.

In Maine, the same spirit is manifested.

In Maryland, we learned in Baltimore, there is no doubt of success.

In Virginia, we were assured on all hands that there is great reason to hope for the election of the ticket.

As to New York, what is expected there may be ascertained from the following extract from the Evening Post, the leading Locofoco paper in the State. We find the extract in the Union of the 17th, and bitterly does the Union wail over such admissions. It complains of the Post's cowardice, treason, and factious design:—

"We now look upon the presidential question as already settled. Gen. Taylor will be in the presidential chair on the 4th of March, if he is alive. He will sweep the south from Cape May to Key West, and from the Ohio to the Rio Grande—Virginia will give her vote for Taylor as surely as South Carolina. Not one of the States, to which those who support the letter of Mr. Cass on slavery was written, will, in all probability, give the author of that letter a vote for the Presidency. In the north his prospects are scarcely less satisfactory. The very nomination of Taylor neutralizes, as an instant, an influence which yesterday was exceedingly active in favor of Mr Cass. The defalcations of power will now turn their faces to the rising sun. Men in office will not care to offend the free appointer, who professes an indulgent policy in regard to political opinions, and who is pledged by letters, written again and again, to power not partly loss in the distribution of office.—[Here he endeavors with tolerable propriety] to say who say to themselves, 'We will remove merely because we have been appointed by a political convention.']

"The great error of the present administration of the last political year, following the lead of Mr. Polk in regard to the annexation of Texas, we took must be the nominee of Mr. Polk and so called it.

[illegible] condemns the nomination of the present chief magistrate."

The annexation of Texas under the auspices and provisions adopted by Congress—which we do altogether right in its sole, and wise as was proposed by Mr. Benton, and not by Mr. Polk, who only carried out the plan with Mexico—General Taylor, in the public opinion, gave final his popularity, identified with strength to overturn the administration."

The New York Globe, another Locofoco paper, says that Cass will not get more than three States. Hear what it says:

"We believe, however, that if Gen Taylor is nominated at Philadelphia, he will be elected President, no matter what may be the action of the Barnburners of this State.

"Hunkerism is merely to defeat Cass, *that* is already accomplished. The nomination of Taylor is another thing, and the contest is between Taylor and the Wilmot Proviso candidate."

But if the choice is less than seventeen Locofocos in the States of New York and Pennsylvania, it defeats Cass and Butler. And these are such as many as ever.

The Whigs of Michigan say they intend to beat Cass easily.

As to North Carolina, should Henry, the lowest [illegible] succeed, he thinks so.

But not to leave accounts of the movements in favor of the nomination of Taylor and Fillmore, we have received in Rocky county and at Petersburg, Penn., Wheeling, Va., several parts of Ohio, Lexington and Louisville, Kentucky, Albany, Rochester and Buffalo, New York, in New Jersey, Connecticut and Georgia. In all these places meetings assemble in the utmost enthusiasm and unanimity. In Kentucky, no breath of dissatisfaction [illegible] from those who first declared it was [illegible] But here, home Mr Clay he was [illegible] in the support of him who was fairly elected.

From every quarter from which opposition proceeds, New York city, where there are always crowds of office seekers. Such men know that Gen. Taylor without pledge an indiscriminate turn out of Locofocos in office, good and bad, and that Mr. Cass will. They go therefore for those whose they expect office. They [illegible] that they and the Barnburners will unite on a third ticket and we hope they may. For a Whig thus lost to Taylor, ten Locofocos will be lost to Cass, and the vote of New York will be certain for Taylor.

The course of Mr. Webster.—This distinguished Statesman has consented to attend the great Ratification Meeting, which was to be held at Ration on yesterday, and make a speech in favor of Taylor and Fillmore. What a rebuke it is to the two first men who went into the Convention from Massachusetts as Mr. Webster's friends, and then refused to abide by the decision of the majority!

The Hon. George Ashmun, Member of Congress and of the Whig Convention, has published a strong appeal to his constituents in favor of the Nomination. He closes with the following sentence from one of Mr. Webster's speeches:—

"In the dark and troubled night that is upon us I see no star above the horizon, promising light to guide us, but the intelligent, patriotic, united Whig Party of the United States.

Cheering.—The National Intelligencer of Friday last says,—

"We have now heard from about one-half of the Union, and, beside the New York "Tribune," which hesitates but does not wholly refuse to concur in the nominations, we have as yet seen but one Whig journal which does not express a determination to sustain them, heart and hand. To this determination we have no doubt that the whole Whig press and party will eventually come."

Great Ratification Meeting.—We intended to publish the account of this immense gathering at Philadelphia,—the greatest collection of human beings we ever saw,—estimated at 50,000 persons. But our columns are full. The whole of Independence square was filled; speaking was going on at three several stands, and was kept up, amidst enthusiastic shouts for Taylor and Fillmore, till about 2 o'clock in the morning. Among the speakers were Gov. Morehead, and Messrs. Barringer and Kerr, of this State. Mr Barringer was the Vice President for this State, and Messrs. Stanly and Wiley Secretaries. A series of eloquent resolutions was adopted.

The Richmond Times, whose Editor was present, says, "Mr. Kerr of N. C. made a very eloquent speech, which was received with as much applause as any other that was delivered."

The Union asks, "What patriot now laments the war with Mexico?" Perhaps there are some patriots among the thousands who have lost fathers and sons and brothers and friends in that most unnecessary and unconstitutional war. We think that they have reason to lament that war, to say nothing of the [illegible] debt and public demoralization. What a bloody minded old man the Editor of the Union must be.

By Telegraph for the Fayetteville Observer.

Richmond, June 16.

Mr Marriott, the Collector of the Port of Baltimore, received a despatch to-day from Secretary Walker, stating that official copies of the Ratified Treaty had been received by Mr Buchanan.

Great Fire.—The city of Norfolk was visited with a very destructive fire on yesterday morning. 61 houses were destroyed, with a loss of about $100,000.

Fire in Baltimore to-day; burnt Henderson's Rope walk.

At Baltimore, Flour steady at 5 68. Wheat 1 23. Corn 42 to 45. Oats 30. Tobacco dull.

At New York, Wheat 1 44. Mess Pork $ 50. Corn 56. Cotton market as before.

Richmond, June 17.

All markets unchanged. Nothing new. Thermometer 93. Keep cool.

[We'll try.]—Obs.

Foreign.—The Acadia's news was briefly announced in our last. In addition, she brought accounts of an insurrection at Naples, a fight between the citizens and soldiery, lasting several hours, in which every species of atrocity was perpetrated, the city sacked, men, women and children murdered and otherwise outraged. 2000 persons were killed. The soldiery were victorious. A French fleet had become somewhat involved in the difficulty.

The Emperor of Austria had fled from a fresh demonstration in Vienna, but was about to return, after great consternation among the people, who seemed not to have known what to do without him.

The English Ambassador at Madrid had been peremptorily and summarily dismissed, and had arrived in London. What will be the result of this cannot be told. If England were disposed she might make a war out of it; but fortunately and wisely she is inclined to peace.

There had been disturbances at Lyons, in France, and at Seville, in Spain.

In France, the National Assembly and the Provisional Government manifest strong jealousy of each other, and reject each other's measures.

In the National Assembly, M. Bastide, Minister of Foreign Affairs, announced that the Congress of the United States had addressed congratulations to the French Republic, on the formation of the new government. In return for this demonstration, the first which had yet been made in diplomatic annals, the Minister proposed to name a commission to prepare an address in reply. The address was presented on the day before, by Mr Rusk, to the Executive Government, and M. Lamartine made a suitable reply.

Seven Days Later from Europe.

Arrival of Steamer America.

The Shortest Passage on Record!

CHARTISTS RIOTS IN ENGLAND.

FRANCE QUIET.

Ireland Disturbed.

Mitchell Sentenced to Transportation—Cotton declined—Fall in Breadstuffs.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot—By Telegraph

Boston, June 14, A. M.

We were completely surprised this morning by the unexpected arrival of the fine steamer America, of the Cunard Line. She sailed from Liverpool on the 3d inst., and has thus made the passage from shore to shore in the unprecedented period of ten days. Such things! intelligence of great agitations and excitement. In respect to England, it is far more gloomy and forbidding than any received since the great Chartist demonstration.

ENGLAND.

There have been a number of armed assemblages throughout the Kingdom, in defiance of the proclamations and direct efforts of the Government to prevent them. The Chartists and Repealers have met at different places, and were addressed by speakers in the most inflammatory language. When at last the authorities had attempted to interfere, they were met with many daring opposition, and serious riots ensued. This state of affairs, continued in the latter course, had almost entirely suspended business in the manufacturing districts. From a general rumor now existing, however, of the Government being able to maintain its ground, funds still remained firm, and had got be quoted at 84 to 84¼ on account.

IRELAND.

The disturbances in Ireland had received a fresh and unpulse from the conviction of Mitchell, the editor of the United Irishmen. He was found guilty of high treason, after a stormy trial, conducted with great acrimony on both sides. His sentence is transportation for fourteen years, and the place of punishment the Hulks, in Bermuda.

FRANCE.

All was quiet at Paris, and the friends of order were congratulating one another on the result of the masses. Indeed, from the official manner in which the Executive has crushed the late disturbances, and their moderation in parrying the excitement, less apprehension had been felt for the result.

The determination of the Assembly to break down the system of organized labor has created much dissatisfaction and resentment among the laboring classes.

The Executive and assembly have settled their differences.

M. Guizot, Lamartine, Thiers, Berryer and others, on the Committee appointed to draw up a Constitution for the Republic, are still actively engaged in their labors. Opinions were diversified as to the probability of one or two legislative chambers being instituted, but rather inclined in favor of the former, as being purely democratic.

Cotton had fallen another ¼d. Uplands 7 to 7½. Orleans 7 to 7¼. Market quiet. Sales of the week 50,000 bales. Flour 28s to 27s 9d. Corn 32s to 30s 6d per quarter of 480 lbs. Meal dull at 14s 6d to 15s per bbl. Rice inactive.

Wednesday.—On Wednesday last the 14th inst. we had here in Fayetteville news of the arrival of the America, which left Liverpool on the 3d inst.—11 days from Liverpool to Fayetteville!

Wake Forest College.—The Annual Commencement took place on the 9th inst., and was well attended. Three young gentlemen received the Degree of A. B. viz: Wm. E. Pool of Montgomery, Frederick B. Bayne of Wake, and Wm. T. Walters of Pittsylvania, Va. The Address of President Hooper, and the Annual Address before the Societies, by Perrin Busbee, Esq of Raleigh, are spoken of in high terms by the Register.

Campaign Paper.—The Editor of the N. C. Times, heretofore published at Lonsburg, (C. C. Raboteau, Esq.) has determined to remove his establishment to Raleigh, and there publish a Whig Campaign Paper, under the same title. Mr. R. has talents, tact, and industry, in the management of a paper, and we wish him success.

A special term of the Superior Court for this county is held this week—Judge Dick presiding.

WHIG CANDIDATES.

For Senator in Rowan and Davie, J. A. Lillington. For the Commons in Rowan, Col. John F. McCorkle and Willie Bean.

We are requested to announce Col. A. H. Sanders as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of the County of Montgomery.

Dividend.—The Bank of the State of North Carolina has declared a dividend of 4½ per cent. (4 per cent. to the individual Stockholders and ½ to pay the State tax,) payable at the Principal Bank on the 1st Monday in July, and at the Branches 15 days thereafter.

Gold in Randolph.—A new mine has been discovered on Richland creek, 8 miles South of Asheboro', the first discovery in that part of the county. Mr. Willis A. Hamlin has leased a part of the land from Mr. David Barker, the owner.

Mr. Philip Horney has sold out his entire interest at the Sawyer mine, for $3,000. He is now operating on the lands of Mr. H. B. Elliott near Cedar Falls.

4th of July.—Seaton Gales, Esq. has been selected to deliver the Oration at Raleigh, and Eli W. Hall, Esq. at Wilmington, on the ensuing Anniversary. They are both recent and distinguished Graduates of our University.

Return of the Army.—It will be seen that part of the Army had, at the latest dates, taken up the line of march from the city of Mexico, on their way home.

An order has been issued by the War Department, fixing the places to which the several volunteer regiments are to be brought, to be paid off and discharged. In every instance but one, the place fixed on is within or immediately accessible to the State to which the volunteers belong. That one instance, the exception, is the North Carolina Regiment, which, instead of being sent home, as they had a right to expect, and to demand, are to be sent with the Virginia Regiment to Fort Monroe in Virginia, and there paid off and discharged, to find their way home as best they can, of course at a much greater expense than the sum allowed them for mileage. This is an outrage in every respect, and from its being a solitary case we cannot but suppose that it is intended as an insult and an injury, by the head of the War Department. It is the more insulting because the North Carolina Regiment has the strongest reason for disliking the Virginia Regiment, the latter having instigated the mutiny in the former. We hope that our Executive will demand, if he has not already done so, a change of the order, so that our men may be landed in one of our own ports.

Manly and Reid.—A gentleman of this county, who is as capable as any man that we know of forming a correct opinion on the subject, says that the late debate between the candidates for Governor at Raleigh was as utter a demolition of the Locofoco candidate as was that of Mr Henry by Gov. Morehead in this place in 1842.—a debate fresh in the recollection of hundreds of our readers.

Stop Thief.—In the Biographical Sketch of the "Life and Public Services of Gen. Lewis Cass," published in the Union, and copied into the Locofoco papers all over the country, occurs the following passage, in allusion to the surrender of Gen. Hull:—

"Stung with mortification on hearing of the surrender, Col. Cass, when ordered to deliver up his sword, indignantly shivered it in pieces, and threw it to the earth, refusing to surrender it to the enemy."

This incident, thus lugged in to glorify Gen. Cass, is *stolen* bodily from a dead hero and patriot, Gen. Duncan McArthur, formerly of Ohio, as will appear by reference to Niles's Register of Sept. 19th, 1812, vol. 3, page 45, in which will be found the following passage:—

"When Col. McArthur's sword was demanded, he broke it into three pieces, tore his epaulets from his shoulders and stamped them on the ground, and overcome with mortification, threw himself upon the earth and wept. His brave spirit will have satisfaction for this outrage upon it."

The man who can thus filch the honors from the dead to glorify the living, would steal the cent off a dead negros eye, if he could get a fair chance, and hope to escape detection.

Gen. Cass voted to censure Gen Taylor.—Our readers cannot have forgotten the Proviso offered by Mr. Jacob Thompson in January 1847, to the resolution of thanks to Gen. Taylor for the victory of Monterey, and how that Proviso was intended to operate as a censure of the brave old General. It passed the House where there were two Locofocos to one Whig, partly by the vote of David S. Reid, the Locofoco candidate for Governor of North Carolina, and went to the Senate. There Mr Speight of Miss a Locofoco, moved to strike out the Proviso, of censure, and *Lewis Cass voted against striking it out.* He and 14 other Locofocos voted against striking out the censure. Every Whig and 9 Locofocos Senators voted to strike out. These shrewd men of Mr Cass's own party were, Messrs. Benton, Butler, Calhoun, Chalmers, Fairfield, Houston, Rusk, Soule and Speight.

What a magnanimous man is Mr Cass! this to endeavor to kill off a rival candidate for the Presidency!

Locofoco Gravity.—Both the persons set up by the party as Candidates for President of the United States and Governor of North Carolina, voted in favor of the Congressional censure of Gen. Taylor for his glorious conduct at Monterey—to censure the man who, more than any other, contributed to bring the Locofoco war to a glorious issue. What do persons who are so unmindful of the country's obligations to its faithful servants, themselves deserve at the hands of that country? Surely not its gratitude and favor.

More Annexation.—By reference to the news from Mexico, in another column, it will be seen that a project is on foot in that city to form an Army from among our troops to go to Yucatan, on the pretence of a feeling of humanity of rendering assistance to the suffering whites of that State in their war with the Indians! This is a laughable pretence when it is considered by whom it is made. The 2d Pennsylvania Regiment, which distinguished itself at New Orleans by every conceivable act of bowdyism and villainy, and which furnished, *from among its officers*, the burglars and robbers who have been sentenced to be hanged in the city of Mexico, appears to be the principal in getting up this *humane* expedition!—The real object undoubtedly is, to conquer Yucatan, and either to set up an independent government, (provided they find themselves strong enough,) or to ask its annexation to the United States. And this is to be another disastrous effect of the Mexican war, the full influence of which upon the destiny of our country is yet to be developed. It is hard enough to have millions of mongrels thrust upon us as citizens or subjects, we know not which,—to have a hundred millions of debt,—to have a vicious state of public and private morals,—to have lost thousands of our noblest spirits in the battle and in the camp,—to have slain thousands of miserable Mexicans,—and to have made tens of thousands of widows and orphans. All these are bad enough; but they are not all that this country will have to suffer from this Locofoco Mexican war. We shall, however, avoid some of the impending evils by the election of General Taylor as President.

Locofoco Groans.—The Union is in great tribulation because of the ingratitude of the Whigs in preferring Taylor over Clay, Scott, and Webster. "The truly great man of the Whig party, (it says,) has been thrust aside—rudely thrust aside,"—"the orator, the statesman, the brave old civilian, stands at this moment a victim of federal adoration and federal ingratitude." "And Scott—the brave and gallant Scott—who fought from Vera Cruz to Mexico—who entered in triumph the city of the Montezumas, and through whose direct agency the olive-branch is now entwined with the late hostile banners of the United States and Mexico—he, too, has been pushed from his stool to make room for a younger, "not a better soldier." And Webster, too, the man celebrated by his friends for giant intellect, and as capable of doing honor to any station, could find hardly a corporal's guard to say "God save him!""

This is all very amusing. It shows the bitter disappointment and mortification of the Union and the party at the nomination of Gen. Taylor, *the man who can beat Cass*, as they well know.—This is the secret of their sudden respect for Clay and Scott and Webster, whom they have hated and abused for long years.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 12th, Mr. Hamlin of Maine, appeared and took his seat.

A motion of Mr. Badger, to print 20,000 copies of the agricultural portion of the Patent Office Report, was amended, on motion of Mr. Westcott, by inserting 30,000 copies, and, after considerable debate, passed, 23 to 15.

On Tuesday, Mr. Hale presented a petition from citizens of Ohio, praying that the seat of Government may be removed to Cincinnati, in consequence of the "slave trade being carried on in the District of Columbia."

The motion to receive the petition was objected to, and it was subsequently laid on the table.

Mr. Hale asked leave to withdraw the petition, upon which a discussion sprung up between Messrs. Hale, Bagby, Mangum and Niles.

Leave was refused by 7 yeas, to 31 nays.

The resolution from the House to adjourn on the 17th July, was advocated by Messrs. Badger, Berrien, Bagby and Dayton, and opposed by Messrs. Atherton, Dickinson, Butler, Rusk, Johnson of Lou. and Calhoun. It was left on the table, 21 to 16.

On Wednesday, nothing of importance.

On Thursday, a joint resolution was received from the House to regulate the discharge and payment of the troops returning from the Mexican war. Mr. Benton offered an amendment to give three months' extra pay to the officers to be disbanded. Mr. Johnson of Md. inquired if the men were to be included? Mr. Benton replied, no; the men had had their land bounty. Mr. Cameron moved to amend by extending the three months' extra pay to non-commissioned officers and men. Mr. Webster said this was all right. Mr. Atchison objected to giving it to all. Many had not smelt gunpowder at all. Mr. Webster replied, the greater was their misfortune; they had had no opportunity to acquire distinction. He was against partial legislation in such matters. At the suggestion of Mr. Benton, the resolution was laid over, to give time for preparing the amendments.

On Friday, Mr. Bagby resigned his seat

Private bills occupied the day.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, Mr. Wallace, new member from South Carolina, took his seat.

Mr. Ashmun's resolution to adjourn on the 17th July, was adopted.

On Wednesday, the Naval Appropriation bill was debated.

On Thursday, the Naval Appropriation Bill occupied the day.

On Friday, the Fortification Appropriation bill.

Mr. Crittenden.—This distinguished Whig Statesman has resigned his seat in the Senate and departed for Kentucky, to be a candidate for Governor of that State. His loss to the Senate and the Nation is universally regretted. His friends, of both parties, in Washington, gave him a splendid dinner on Tuesday last. Senator Mangum presided. Mr Crittenden and many others delivered eloquent speeches on the occasion.

Ex-Gov Toucey of Con. has been appointed Attorney General of the United States, in place of Mr Clifford, resigned.

And Senator Bagby of Alabama has been appointed Minister to Russia, in place of Ralph J. Ingersoll, recalled at his own request.

Gen. Cass and the Wilmot Proviso.—We have been enabled to employ but a few moments of time only since our return home in examining the record, to see what has been Gen. Cass's action on the Wilmot Proviso. We have, unfortunately, no complete journal of the Senate proceedings of 1845-6, and cannot therefore point to the facts as to what we have often seen stated, and stated in this paper of July 11, 1848, without contradiction as we believe, that he voted for that Proviso in connection with the Three Million Bill. We are satisfied, however, that he did not have a chance to give the vote for the Proviso (which he would undoubtedly have done at that time,) in consequence of the expiration of the session before the vote could be taken. That he was then in favor of the Proviso is manifest from his own letter of Dec 24, 1847, published in our last, in which he states that he should had undergone "a great change," and that he was then, Dec. 1847, against the Proviso.

When he spoke against the Proviso on the 1st March 1847, *he did not say one word against its principle. His whole argument was directed against the expediency of passing it at that time*, before any territory was acquired on which it could operate. And as soon as he sat down Mr. Miller of New Jersey expressed his "surprise and regret" at Mr Cass's change of course. "It is true, he said, that for want of time the Senator Mr. Cass, had not then an opportunity to give his vote; *yet his opinions were understood, and he openly avowed his anxiety to vote in favor of the Proviso.* Mr Miller "respectfully inquired of the Senator why it was that he had become the opponent of a measure at this session, which measure he had been so anxious to support by his vote at the last session?" To this Mr Cass made no reply. He neither gave his reasons for his change, nor denied that he was anxious to vote for the Proviso at the session of 1846.

For the particulars of all this, see Blair & Rives's Congressional Globe for March 1, 1847, pages 548 to 551.

Now we humbly conceive that Mr. Cass gave thus quite as strong a sign of his approbation of the Proviso as a vote in its favor would have been. When, however, he became aware that his party would take him up as its candidate for President, he wrote the letter of December last, to be read at the South as against the Proviso, and at the North as only against it nominally, while really he took exactly such ground as would satisfy the North that it would gain its point, only in another mode.

The Wilmington Journal is mistaken, we imagine, in asserting that the Barnburners in New York oppose Mr Cass because he is opposed to the Wilmot Proviso. They profess to oppose him because he is on both sides of the question, and hence they have no confidence in him. Why do the South Carolina Democrats oppose him?—Clearly for the same reason, that they find him on both sides, and true to neither.

But the Journal calls on us to prove that Gen. Cass was an old Black Cockade Federalist.—Here is the proof. In Niles's Register, a work universally cited as authority on historical points, for Sept. 30, 1834, vol. 47, page 18, is the following paragraph:—

"The fact is, that while his father, Major Cass, superintended the Recruiting Service in Delaware, in 1799—1800, for what we styled the Provision-Eating Army, he, the present Gen. Cass, was the Preceptor of a Grammar School in Wilmington, (Delaware) and always appeared with a BLACK COCKADE in his hat!"

Again:—"The Zanesville (O.) Courier says that Gen. Cass studied law in Marietta, Ohio, and whilst there in 1803, delivered a 4th of July Oration replete with high-toned Federal sentiments. Indeed, so ultra was its character, that even old Col. Nye, a hot Federalist, said he thought it *a little too spicey.* Some time afterwards, he obtained a Federal office, that of Marshall, and he gave over preaching Federalism. The Courier challenges contradiction to this statement."

Once more: Is the Union of the 7th inst. is the following admission, copied from an Ohio paper:—

"Even, then, if the charge be true that Gen. Cass *at one time was a Federalist*, it was when he was a minor, living in the family of his father, who, *to the day of his death, continued a high minded, though bitter Federalist, and was proud of the name.*"

But is it true that he was a Federalist only whilst he was a minor in his father's house? No. The Union says that the General went to Ohio at 17 years of age. His oration in 1803, was delivered four years after, when he was almost 21.

And now, having answered the Journal, we hope to its satisfaction, will it be good enough to inform us where is the evidence that Mr. Fillmore is "of abolition celebrity," as it affirms, without giving a particle of proof? We deny it. On the contrary, when he was the Whig candidate for Governor of New York, in 1844, the abolitionists put up Gerrit Smith as a candidate of their own, and voted for him. Not a particle of proof has been given, or can be given, to sustain the falsehoods propagated by all the Locofoco presses, from Baltimore to Louisiana, that Mr. Fillmore is either a Wilmot Provisorst or Abolitionist. They may pretend that his vote against the 21st Rule is evidence. But if so it is evidence that many Southern slaveholders are abolitionists. We have never hesitated to avow our opposition to that Rule. For we thought, and still think, that it was an impolitic Rule, that it made many Abolitionists at the North who otherwise never would have been so. It was a denial of the Right of Petition, and as such it was resisted by Mr. Fillmore and thousands of others. As such it was finally repealed by the Locofoco House of 1843-4, when that party had a majority of about 40. It never was adopted in the Senate, and in consequence the Senate escaped those violent struggles which convulsed the House.

Gen. Taylor in Washington.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Clipper says:

"On the receipt of the news of Taylor's nomination, two formerly zealous democrats, (Messrs. Boyd and Donohoo,) flung the Taylor flag to the breeze from the upper story of their dwelling."

In coming through Washington, this Mr. Donohoo was pointed out to us by a friend in that city. During the Polk and Dallas campaign he kept a flag up for them, and had a nightly assemblage before his door, with drum and fife. When he heard of the nomination of Taylor, he threw up a flag for the old hero. The Locofoco Club thereupon read him out of the party, and when he heard of it he said, "I am glad of it, I have been there long enough."

IS GEN. TAYLOR A WHIG?

In Gen. Taylor's letter to Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll, a luding to a statement Mr. Ingersoll had made in Congress, that "Gen. Taylor was a Whig, not indeed an ultra partisan Whig, but a Whig in principle," Gen. Taylor says explicitly:

"All of which is entirely correct; and after the discussion which occurred in both Houses of Congress, at the last session, growing out of the capitulation of Monterey, in which discussion you thought proper to defend my conduct in regard to that transaction, when assailed somewhat, if not entirely on party grounds, I can hardly imagine how any one, who was present, and heard the speeches on that occasion, or read them after they were published, *could well mistake the complexion of my politics.* At the late Presidential canvass, it was well known to all with whom I mixed, Whigs and Democrats—for I had no concealment in the matter—that *I was decidedly in favor of Mr. Clay's election, and would now prefer seeing him in office to any individual in the Union.*"

In his letter to Dr. Bronson he again says if he could have voted at the last Presidential election, "*I should most certainly have cast my vote for Mr. Clay.*"

In his letter to Col. Mitchell, he says:

"I have no hesitation in stating, as I have stated on former occasions, that I am a Whig, though not an ultra one; and that *I have no desire to conceal this fact from any portion of the people of the United States.*"

In the Allison letter which we shall publish again hereafter, he once more declares distinctly, "I reiterate what I have so often said—I AM A WHIG."

New York Express.

THE WHIG NOMINATIONS IN OHIO.

Last night's Western mail, (says the National Intelligencer,) brought us intelligence of the reception of the Whig Presidential nominations at several points in Ohio, viz: at Columbus, Cincinnati, Dayton, Zanesville, &c. At all these places the nominations were well received—the Whig papers not only promising to them a most cordial support, but expressing the fullest confidence in their entire success by receiving the support of an overwhelming majority of the people in November next. At Columbus, especially, on Friday night, as we learn from the State Journal)—

"There was a good degree of *spontaneous combustion* in the announcement of the nominations by the citizens. Without any preconcert, the show was magnificent and the enthusiasm seemed unbounded. Every one seemed to be operating upon his own hook. The prime pal bonfire in the city were hoisted; a unmanned; heathers were built at the intersection of streets; rockets and fire-balls gained through the air; music lent its animating charms; and cannon lent their thunder-tones to speak the tidings where the lightning has no voice. Our entire population—men, women, and children—seemed to be out, and in the best of humor with themselves and with each other. Festivities, songs, and speechifying occupied the time until about 11 o'clock."

It is to be remarked that, upon the final ballot in the Whig National Convention, Gen. Taylor received votes from EVERY State in the Union. He is thus no sectional candidate.

Millard Fillmore.—Millard Fillmore, the Whig candidate for Vice President, is the comptroller of New York, to which high office he was elected by over 38,000 majority. He was chairman of the committee of ways and means of the 27th Congress.

The Vice President.—The nomination of the Hon. Millard Fillmore of N. York, as the Vice Presidential candidate, is undoubtedly the wisest and best that could have been made. An eminent statesman—a pure patriot—an uncompromising Whig—a gentleman of the highest order of ability and the most urbane and accomplished manners, his selection by the Convention not only reflects the amplest credit upon its judgment, but gives assurance, that coupled as it is with the indomitable name and fame of General Taylor, it will certainly lead to the largest, widest and most unquestionable success.

North American.

The New York Express says, that Mr. Ex-President Van Buren will *not* run for President as the Barnburners' candidate, "but he will, we are pretty well assured," adds the Express, "head the Barnburners' Electoral Ticket in New York."

The Express also gives us this information of "the son's" movements:

John Van Buren is making the tour of the State, we see. At Auburn and Rochester he has been making powerful speeches against Cass and Butler. In Monroe county, a large and seemingly influential meeting of Barnburners resolved that they would have nothing to do with Cass and Butler, and they therefore appointed delegates to the Utica Convention.

FROM THE NEW YORK "EXPRESS."

We have been permitted by a friend to make the following extract from a private letter from Gen. Taylor, dated

"Baton Rouge, May 13, 1848.

"None but the kindest feelings exist between Mr. Clay and myself, and he is well aware, should he be nominated and elected, such a result will cause to me no mortification or ill-feeling, but rather pleasure and congratulation."

Wisconsin.—United States Senators chosen.—A Telegraphic Despatch from Detroit states that Henry Dodge and J. P. Walker (Locos) were on Saturday chosen U. S. Senators from Wisconsin.

Munificence.—The Hon. Abbott Lawrence is said to have given to Harvard University *another* sum of $50,000 for the use of the Scientific School which bears his name.

SUPREME COURT.

This Tribunal assembled in Raleigh on the 12th, all the Judges being in attendance, viz: Chief Justice Ruffin, and their Honors, Judge Nash and Judge Battle.

The following gentlemen have been admitted to the practice of the Law, in the County Courts:

A. P. Yancey, Hertford County; G. V. Strong, Sampson; Solomon J. Faison, Sampson; William E. Carter, Mocksville; Geo. W. Brooks, Stokes; Wm. McNeill, Robeson; Gimon Scott, Newbern; Edward H. Hicks, Oxford; Jas. S. Amis, Granville; Elias C. Hines, Raleigh.

And the following to Superior Court Licence, viz:

John A. Warnock, Elizabeth City; Joseph Johnson, Clinton; Edward Cantwell, Wilmington; William Hill, Wilmington; Adam Empie, Jr., Wilmington; Matt. W. Ransom, Warren; Sion H. Rogers, Raleigh; J. M. A. Drake, Asheboro'.

Cheap Travelling.—The Railroad Companies between Charleston and Baltimore have reduced the fare, so that a *Through Ticket* can be had at the very low price of fifteen dollars. A good example.

Chor. Mercury.

Internal Improvement Convention.—We were in hopes we should be able, this week, to give our readers the proceedings of the Convention held in this place on Tuesday last—but, for the want, no doubt, of sufficient time to prepare them for publication, they have not yet been furnished us. We are pleased to learn that another Convention of this kind will be held here some time during the present year, to which *all who are interested* in the great object in contemplation, are, *as before*, (citizens of Fayetteville included,) cordially invited.—*Pittsboro' Communicator.*

A Rumor that can't be contradicted.—It was announced a few days ago that General Taylor was about to visit Washington city. The Washington Union contradicts it. It is now rumored, says the Louisville Journal, that he will visit Washington on the 4th of March next. Can the Union contradict *that?*

Universal Annexation.—A Michigan Locofoco closed a speech in laudation of Gen. Cass in these words:

"In regard to the extension and acquisition of further territory, 'I would have this portion of God's footstool as a District of Columbia, the rest of the planetary system as States, and the fixed stars as Territories, and with Cass for President, and Butler for Vice President, I would show you the greatest Government the sun ever shone upon.'"

The nomination of Gen. Taylor gives us personally great satisfaction. From his first appearance on the battle-field of Palo Alto, where he suddenly burst upon the country, as one who united to all the qualities of a soldier all the virtues of a man, up to the ever-glorious and unparalleled battle of Buena Vista, and thence to his return to his home on the banks of the Mississippi, we have watched his course with a careful eye, and found our admiration for him increasing, as he came to be better known. And our admiration was that of the people. He was a brave soldier—that drew attention to him. As a General, he infused his own indomitable spirit into all around him—that excited the enthusiasm of the country. He was as humane in the hour of victory as he was courageous in the moment of danger—that touched the hearts of his countrymen. He was as modest as he was brave—that gave him the respect of all. The impulses of his nature were all honest—that won for him general confidence. He was found to be equal to all emergencies, and as wise in council as he was successful in execution—and that determined the people to make him President.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

Postscript.

The Albany Evening Journal pledges a majority of 50,000 in New York for Taylor and Fillmore, and the Ontario Journal says this is not wide of the mark.

A vote on the cars from Philadelphia to N. Y., stood, for Taylor 170, Cass 24, Clay 8, Dodge 7, Hale 2.

At St. Louis, Missouri, the nomination was received with great enthusiasm.

1000 names are signed to a call for a ratification meeting in Boston.

Letters from Ohio say that Taylor will carry that State by 20,000 majority.

Electoral District Convention.—We are requested to state, that for the want of time necessary in giving sufficient notice to the people of some of the distant counties, it has been thought advisable to postpone the meeting of the District Convention appointed to be held at this place on the 8th June; and that the Convention will meet at *Carthage*, on the *Fourth Monday of July next*, being County Court week of Moore.

MARRIED.

In this town, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. A. Gilchrist, Mr. J. W. FICKARD to Miss MARGARET McKENZIE, daughter of the late John McKenzie.

In Wilmington, on Tuesday evening last, at the Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. J. O. Stedman, Mr. MICHAEL CRONLY to Miss MARGARET McLAURIN.

In Stanly county, on the 8th inst., at the residence of Dr. J. H. Treadwell, by the Rev. T. W. Postell, Mr. T. H. CHAMBERS, of Montgomery county, to Miss TIZA M. CRAIG, daughter of Dr. Jas. W. Craig, dec'd.

DIED,

At the residence of the Hon. Henry Potter, in this town, on Sunday afternoon last, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. MARGARET NASH, wife of the Rev. Frederick K. Nash, and daughter of Judge Potter.

In Sampson county, on the 1st instant, Mrs. SARAH BOYKIN, relict of Byas Boykin, dec'd, aged over 90 years. She had been confined to her bed, under very painful and afflicting circumstances, for about six years before her death; during which time she frequently spoke of the profession she made in early life in the Baptist Church, as being now in her age and days of affliction, her joy and consolation. She sought death as the end of sorrow; confidently believing that there was prepared for her a joyful reception in "that house not made with hands, eternal in the Heavens."—[*Com.*

At the residence of her father, in Rockingham, on the 18th inst., in the 26th year of her age, Miss ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of Hon. Thomas and Henrietta Settle.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

June 14.—Steamer Evergreen, with Diligence in tow, with goods for C T Haigh & Son, Ray & Pearce, S J Hinsdale, Cook & Taylor, J H Hall, Rockfish Co, J Brooksbank, H Erambert, A McLauchlin, of this place; and for C A Black, S S Hunt, J S Chambers, G Bower, J Cowles, O S Mason, A C Bunn, H Owen, G T Barksdale, J C Blocker, S McDonald, J Shaw, of the interior.

June 17.—Steamer Rowan, with goods for I. McKellar, R W Goldston, Rowan Factory, J Brooksbank, Brown & James, G Makepeace, F D Reesee, J M Rose, Dialectic Society, J R McIntosh, Barnhardt, Mooney & Co, J L Holmes, W H Bayne, H A London, J W Wright, C T Haigh, A L Van Vleck.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

June 9—Brigs Maria from Bristol, R. I., Wellingsly from Boston; Schr. A. J. DeRosset from New York. 10—Brigs W. L. Maxwell from N. York, Brazilian from Boston; Schr. Julia from Boston. 11—Schr. Harrison Price from N. York. 13—Brig Nancy Pratt from Sago, Me.; Schrs. Col. McRae from Charleston, Marina from Shallotte, Mary Eliza from ditto.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—June 20

Brandy, p'ch,	50 a 60	Lard,	7 a 7½
Ditto, apple,	40 a 45	Leather, sole,	20
Beeswax,	16 a 17	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	7 a 8	Molasses,	24 a 26
Bagging,	15 a 20	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	5 a 6½	Oats,	30 a 35
Corn,	50 a 55	Oil, Linseed,	70 a
Coffee,	8 a

MAY 1, 1848.

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE just received,—Sup'r brown, black, green and blue Cloths; black and plaid Cassimeres; French Gambroons; Linen Coatings and Drillings; fine black Satin and fancy Marseilles Vestings; brown and bleached Damask Table Cloths; Irish Linen; sup'r Needles; Coat, Vest, Pant and Pearl Shirt Buttons; Silk, Fur, Leghorn and Panama Hats; Shoes; Hardware and Crockery.

—ALSO—

Summer Silk; Berage; Tissue and Grenadines; Plaid Muslins; Jaconet and Swiss ditto; Muslin Edgings; Insertings; Thread and Cotton Laces; Silk and Linen Fringes; Bonnet, Taffeta and Satin Ribbons; white and black Silk Veils; Berage and Silk Scarfs and Shawls; Muslin and fine Lace Capes and Collars; fine Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; black and colored Kid Gloves; Silk Lisle and Cotton do do; Cotton and Silk Umbrellas, Parasols and Shades. The above Goods we offer at low prices. [13tf

ON CONSIGNMENT.

300 CASKS Fresh Unslacked Thomastown LIME, for sale by

JNO. D WILLIAMS.

Jan'y 15, 1848. 98tf

WILLIAM H. MEAD,

Grocer and Commission Merchant,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Liberal Cash advances made on Consignments.

D. CASHWELL,

General Agent and Commission Merchant,

Will make liberal Cash advances on all Consignments of Timber, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept 20, 1847. 81-tf

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Market Street, Wilmington N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 11, 1847. 67-tf

Are you Insured!

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$250,000.** The Hon. Thomas K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

NAUTILUS MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Agents of this Company, besides the usual life risks, are prepared to take risks on the lives of Slaves, to the amount of three-fourths of the value.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.

Fayetteville, Jan. 19, 1848. 90tf

PROTECTION INSURANCE CO.

FIRE AND MARINE

Hartford, State of Connecticut.

D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y.

Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1848. 90tf

FIRE INSURANCE,

By the Hartford Fire Insurance Company.

Incorporated 1810,—Charter perpetual.

THIS long established and well known Institution, having been in active operation for thirty-six years, continues to Insure Houses, Furniture, Stores, Merchandize, Mills, and Factories, against loss and damage by Fire, on the most favorable terms.

ELIPHALET TERRY, Pres't.

JAMES G. BOLLES, Sec'y.

STARK & PEARCE, Agents.

Fayetteville, July 7, 1846. 19tf

LESSONS IN MUSIC.

H. WHITTAKER would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he designs remaining in this place, and would be pleased to give Lessons on the Piano and Guitar, to a few Young Ladies at their residences or schools.

Also, instruction given on Violin and Flute.

Pianos tuned and repaired in the best manner, or no pay will be taken.

Feb. 12, 1848. 2tf

$15 REWARD.

RANAWAY on the 3d inst., my negro boy named GEORGE, between 23 and 25 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, yellow complection, very smiling countenance, stout and likely. It is possible that he is lurking about Fayetteville. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or his confinement in any Jail so that I can get him again.

All persons are forewarned against harboring said boy, as the penalty of the law will be enforced against any person so offending.

NEILL McPHAUL.

Gilgopolis P. O., Robeson county, N. C., 1 90tf

Dec. 7, 1847.

INVALUABLE
FAMILY COMPANION.

SIX LECTURES on Causes, Prevention and Cure of Consumption, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and all Female Diseases. 234 pages, 28 engravings. Paper 50 cts; bound 75 cts. Mail to any part—postage 9½ cts.

Shoulder Braces and Chest Expanders, $2—Mail to any part, 50 cts. postage. Inhaling Tubes, Silver, $3, by mail, letter postage. Abdominal Supporters, perfect, $8 to $10, for all Ruptures, Falling of the Bowels and Womb, and Weak Back and Chest; sent by Express everywhere.—For Braces or Supporters, or Rupture Supporters, give height from head to foot, and circumference of person next the surface, just above the hips. If Rupture, mention which side. Agents wanted for the sale of the above goods. Address Dr. S. S. FITCH, 707 Broadway, New York, post-paid.

Feb'y 24, 1848. 8-Y

Kirkpatrick's Threshing Machines.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents by the Manufacturer, would inform the Wheat growers that they are prepared to fill all orders for the above Machines at the shortest notice, having a few now on hand, and daily expecting a large number. They would state that there has been an improvement made in the durability of these Machines, and the price reduced. They are well known, and have given great satisfaction in the counties of Davidson, Guilford, Stokes, Surry, and others, by those who have seen them in operation.

HALL & HALL.

Fayetteville, June 18, 1847. 68tf

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell his Plantation, containing 440 acres of land, lying on the East bank of Cape Fear River, in Cumberland County, about 14 miles below Fayetteville. The improvements consist of a good dwelling and out houses. About 60 acres is cleared and under cultivation, a part being river bottom. There is Turpentine land enough for about three tasks, and a Stone hole attached to the premises. Persons disposed to purchase will please apply, on the premises, to

MALCOM McALPIN.

April 1, 1848 9-tf

Chills and Fever.
Ague and Fever.
DOCT. STRONG'S PILLS

ARE recommended to the public as the best preparation in use, for the above diseases. They have been used by the Proprietor for a number of years in his practice, without failing to effect a cure in a single instance; and, at the solicitation of many of his friends, he has been induced to put them up in boxes with printed directions, so that they may be able to use them without consulting him personally.

The following certificate from William Faison, Esq., is one of many which the Proprietor can offer:—

AUGUST 24th, 1847.

Dear Sir: Having been informed that you intend to circulate your Febrifuge Pills and Mixture beyond the range of your immediate practice, I take pleasure in testifying to their excellence.—They have been used in many cases in my family, with the most decided success. In several instances, when the patient was to all appearances entirely hopeless, they failed not to produce an effectual cure. We therefore feel no hesitation in recommending them to the public, as a most excellent family medicine, and hope that they may meet with the success which they deserve.

Yours respectfully, WM. FAISON.

These Pills contain neither Mercury or Arsenic, but are purely vegetable. Each box contains 36 Pills, and they are warranted to effect a cure if used according to the directions. Price 75 cts.

For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, May 15, 1848. 15-6m

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

DUPONT and Hazard Sporting and Blasting POWDER, by

HALL & HALL,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

FOR SALE.

2 FINE HORSES, gentle in harness. Apply to D. & W. McLAURIN.

May 1, 1848. 13tf

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, a general assortment of **Dry Goods and Groceries,** consisting of

Black Cloths, black and fancy Cassimeres, Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Kerseys, Plaid Vestings, fig'd do, black Satin do, Furniture Prints, fancy do, Muslin-de-Lains, Printed Cashmeres, Britannia Plaid, 6-4 Woollen Plaid, Irish Linen, Bleached Shirting, *fine* unbleached do, Brown and Black Holland, Apron Checks, Merrimack Stripes, Caroline do, Crash, Red Flannel, white do, Bed Ticking, Corded Skirts, black and col'd Silecia, Twilled Blankets, 7-4 Stradula Shawls, 8-4 Muslin-de-Lain do, 8-4 Plaid do, Waffle do, Woollen Hoods, Lawn Cambric Handkerchiefs, Gent's Silk do, Cotton do, Merino Shirts, Gum Suspenders, white Cotton Hose, slate col'd do, *black spun Silk do,* Coats' white and col'd Spool Cotton, Marshall's white and black fine Flax Thread, Fine white Darning Cotton, fig'd Satin Coat and Vest Buttons, Bone Suspender do, Artificial Flowers, some very fine Silver Wreaths and Bouquets, Bonnet Ribbons, black Silk Mitts, Silk and Worsted do.

—ALSO—

Fine Hyson Tea, Black do, Crushed Sugar, Brown do, Rio and Laguira Coffee, Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Brown Soap, Starch, &c.

MALLETT & HUSKE,

Opposite J. Huske & Son, Green st.

Dec. 20, 1847. 94tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving and have in Store, their Fall and Winter Stock of

GROCERIES,

Among which are—

1000 sacks Liverpool SALT,
100 bags Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee,
24 hhds. St. Croix, P. R, and N. O. Sugars,
100 kegs Nails,
50 kegs Dupont's and Hazard Powder,
8 tons Swedes Iron,
100 reams Wrapping Paper,
50 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
25 boxes No. 1 and Family Soap,
24 dozen Windsor, Walnut Maple, and Oak Chairs,
15 bbls. and boxes Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered Sugar,
100 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 gallon Demijohns,
50 sides Sole Leather,
26 boxes Whittemore's Cotton & Wool Cards,
150 pairs Trace Chains,
100 dozen Curry Combs,
12 bags Pepper, Spice, and Ginger.

—ALSO—

Brooms, Buckets, Pails, Coppers, Putty, Scotch Snuff, Blue and Black Ink, Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mustard, Bridles, Collars, Patent Hames, Hollow-ware, Tea, Preserved Ginger, Citron, Olive Oil, Pickles, Crackers and Cheese, Seives, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Rakes, Shot, Bar Lead, Champagn, Pure French Brandy, Scotch Whiskey, London Porter, Old Port Wine, Raisins, Bagging and Rope.

The above Goods having been purchased for Cash, will be sold low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,

No. 1 Granite Buildings.

Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

B. A. KENNEDY, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE OF THE BALTIMORE COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY.

HAVING determined to locate in Fayetteville, begs leave to tender his professional services to the citizens of the Town and country generally. He is prepared to perform on the latest and most approved principles all operations in his profession. Incorruptible Artificial Teeth inserted, from one to an entire set.

He is also prepared to insert Whole upper sets on the atmospheric pressure principle without the aid of clasps or springs. Having made an improvement in this mode of inserting Teeth, he confidently recommends it as answering the purpose of mastication &c. &c., and cannot be detected from the natural Teeth. He will also attend to irregularities of children's Teeth, &c., and all diseases to which the human mouth is subject.

Having practiced a number of years in the District of Edenton, in this State, and the last year in Wilmington, he feels confident he will be able to please all who may favor him with their patronage.

Office next door to the Telegraph Office, New Hotel.

☞ Ladies attended at their residences if required.

For the Country Merchants.

WE take pleasure in announcing to our friends in the interior, who ship their Goods through this channel, that we have constructed a large and spacious Warehouse at the Wharves in Lower Fayetteville, where we will receive in Store, and forward *correctly* and with despatch, all Goods entrusted to our care. This arrangement will save to the owners one-half the Drayage paid on goods up town, which is an equivalent of 10 per cent. discount on the bills of freight up the River.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Fayetteville, Dec. 20, 1847. 94tf

☞ Let your packages be marked "Care J. & T. Waddill, Fayetteville."

THE BRANDRETH PILLS,

AS a general family medicine, especially in a country so subject to sudden changes of temperature as this, their value is incalculable.—By having the Brandreth Pills always on hand, should a sudden attack of sickness take place, they can be given at once, and will often have effected a cure before the physician could have arrived.

In cholic and inflammation of the bowels, these Pills will at once relieve, and perseverence in their use, according to the directions, will surely do all that medicine can do, to restore the health of the patient.

In all cases of Indigestion, Worms, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and all affections of the stomach and bowels, the Brandreth Pills will be found a never-failing remedy.

To insure the full benefit of these celebrated Pills, they should be kept in the house, so that, upon the first commencement of sickness, they may be at once resorted to. One dose then is better than a dozen after disease has become established in the system.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent,

MICHAEL McGARY.

Feb 19, 1848 7-4m

FOR SALE.

SWEDES, English, and American IRON, of almost every size and description. Apply to

B. ROSE & SON.

April 3, 1848. 9tf

L. McKELLAR

IS NOW RECEIVING his SPRING STOCK of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, &c. &c.

—ALSO, ON HAND,—

Bacon, Lard, Corn, Oats, Peas, Northern Potatoes, &c.

April 4, 1848. 9tf

SPRING, 1848.

WM. C. JAMES & CO.

ARE now receiving, by the most recent arrivals from Boston and New York, their entire Stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, consisting of a splendid assortment of

Foreign and Domestic

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, Trunks, single & double barrel Guns, &c.

The stock is by far the largest and most commanding ever offered by them in this market; and having been purchased since the *late decline* at very *reduced* prices, and many styles of goods at *enormous sacrifices*, at *auction* and otherwise, will be sold for *Cash*, and on the usual time to punctual customers, either at wholesale or retail, at such prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

A call from their *old friends*, and the public generally, respectfully solicited.

WM. C. JAMES & CO.

Fayetteville, March 25, 1848. 8tf

New and Cheap GOODS.

JAMES KYLE has just received his Spring supply of Dry Goods, among which are

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Gingham and Calicoes,
Printed Lawns and Muslins,
Irish Linens, Lawns and Diaper,
Domestics, 3-4 to 12-4, bleach'd and brown,
Cotton and Thread Lace and Edging,
Silk and Cotton Hdkfs,
Drab De-Ete and Summer Cloth,
Alpaca, Cotton and Silk Warp,
Large Silk Shawls and dress ditto,
Bonnet, Cap and Taffeta Ribbons,
Leghorn, Straw, and other Bonnets,
Anker Rolling Cloths, No. 1 to 10,

With many other Goods, all of which being purchased by the Package for *Cash*, will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.

Fayetteville, N. C. March 20, 1848. 7-tf

Blake & Briggs

HAVE removed to the old Stand of James G. Cook, on the South side of Hay street, and one door below H. L. Mayner & Co., where they are now receiving their Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, comprising a general assortment of

Groceries, Hardware, Staple Dry Goods, Cutlery, Drugs, Hollow Ware, &c. &c.

Which they offer on favorable terms for Cash, of course—to regular customers as usual—or to exchange for country produce.

Fayetteville, Sept 23, 1847. 82-tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed to the Store lately occupied by Hall & Johnson, where they will be pleased to see the old customers of both firms. We continue to keep as usual a general stock of GROCERIES, which we will sell low for Cash or Country Produce.

Particular attention given to the sale or shipment of all kinds of Produce.

HALL & HALL.

Oct. 4, 1847. 83tf

☞ The Subscriber will be found at the old Stand of Hall & Johnson, now occupied by Hall & Hall. JOHN H. HALL.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have received and offer for sale, a full assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

—ALSO—

A general stock of Groceries,

Consisting of all the articles usually sold in this market.

J. HUSKE & SON.

Nov. 1, 1847. 87tf

J. & T. WADDILL,

HAY STREET,

ARE now receiving their Fall Stock of Goods, comprising a well selected assortment of *Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Crockery and Glass-Ware, Saddlery, Leather, &c., with*

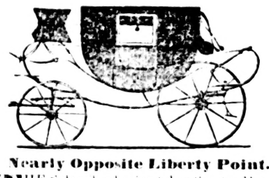
25 HHDS SUGAR,
200 bags Coffee,
60 hhds. Molasses,
1000 sacks Liverpool Salt,
1500 bushels Alum ditto,
5 tons Swedes and English Iron,
200 kegs Nails, assorted,
60 boxes Raisins,

Mess Pork; Mackerel; Tanners' Oil; Cast, German, English and American Steel; Loaf and Crushed Sugar; Teas; English Dairy and Connecticut Cheese; Spices; Madder; Potash; Indigo, &c. &c.

☞ We buy all kinds of Produce, and attend to the Forwarding and Commission Business

Fayetteville, Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.



Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles: Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.

A. C. SIMPSON.

Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

LAND SALE.

WILL be sold at the Market House in the Town of Fayetteville, on the 3d day of July next, the Lot and Dwelling on Gillespie street, at present occupied by Joseph Arey, Esq., on a credit of 6 and 12 months, with interest.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,

Clerk and Master.

May 15, 1848 15ts

Spring & Summer Clothing.

THE Subscribers have just received a large assortment of Spring and Summer Clothing, consisting of

Black and blue Drap D'Ete, Cashet, Alpaca, Tweeds, plain Lustre, Plaid Linen, blue Flannel, Croton Drill, and Print Sacks, Skeletons, Frock and Dress Coats.

Black Drap D'Ete, Cashet, Drap D'Vienna, Croton, Gambroon, Linen, and Cotton Drill Pants. Plaid Cashmere, fancy Silk, best Satin, and fancy twilled Merseilles Vests. For sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST & Co.

March 20 No. 1, Granite Buildings.

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

PICKERS, Lace Skins, and Picker string Leather, Cap and Danforth Shuttles, by

HALL & HALL.

Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

Encourage the "Old North State."

Charles McCallum,
TAILOR,

(SUCCESSOR TO J. D. McCALLUM.)

ALTHOUGH having been for many years engaged in the Tailoring Business, my name has never appeared as proprietor. I have purchased the entire stock of J. D. McCallum, and would respectfully inform the fashionable public that I have taken one of the splendidly fitted-up Stores (No. 3) in the Lafayette Hotel, Hay street, where I am ready at any and all times to wait on all who may be pleased to favor me with their patronage, in the most punctual manner.

Having devoted several years exclusively to the trade, I feel prepared to execute work in the neatest and most genteel style, and always of the latest New York and Philadelphia fashions. No pains will be spared in endeavoring to please patrons and upon the shortest notice.

December 25. 95-tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1848. 99-1yp

E. GLOVER, Watch Maker and Jeweller,

Hay st., between the Market House and the new Hotel,

HAS just received a large addition to his stock of Watches and Jewelry, which he will sell as cheap as the same quality of Goods can be purchased in New York or Philadelphia, and he invites all those in want of any article in his line to call before purchasing, and he will convince them of it. The most strict attention paid to the repairing of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.

Fayetteville, Feb. 24, 1848. 3-tf

TIN WARE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

F. T. WARD informs his old customers and the public generally, that he is still manufacturing Tin, Copper, and Sheet-Iron WARE, at his Old Stand on Gillespie street.

CANS FOR FACTORIES.

He would inform Companies and others, engaged in Cotton or Woollen manufacturing, that he is prepared to manufacture all kind of work used in a Factory, such as repairing cylinders, making cans, drums, &c. ☞ He will guarantee to make Cans as cheap as they can be had at the North, counting the expense of getting them here.

☞ The Subscriber is Agent for the sale of Douglass's Patent Revolving Stand Premium PUMP, for Wells, Cisterns, &c. And also for Douglass's Improved Premium Hydraulic RAM, for forcing water up elevations. Both of which will be explained and put up when desired.

He is also Agent for the sale of SMULL'S TURPENTINE STILLS, deliverable either in Wilmington or Fayetteville.

☞ Roofing, Guttering, and all kinds of Jobbing done at the shortest notice.

March 11, 1848. 7tf

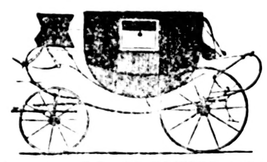
DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership of Gardner & McKethan was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th day of December last. All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to settle the same, or secure the payment thereof, without delay; as one of the partners will remove from the State, making it necessary for all accounts to be closed. The business will be conducted as usual, by A. A. McKethan. And all persons having unsettled accounts against Gardner & McKethan, are requested to hand them in for settlement.

C. T. GARDNER,
A. A. McKETHAN.

Jan'y 8, 1848. 97tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



A. A. McKETHAN

WILL continue to carry on the business of the late Firm of Gardner & McKethan, in all its branches. He has now on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his Work, as he is determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in his employ first rate Smiths, he is prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

He warrants all his Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 8, 1848.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS received a very large assortment of

CHAIRS,

Selected by himself in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, bought for cash at the lowest prices, which he will sell very low. Being a good judge of the article, he thinks it would be the interest of buyers to give him a call.

Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, and a general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, of his own manufacture, all of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

HENRIETTA
STEAM BOAT COMPANY.

Steamers HENRIETTA,
EVERGREEN,
FAYETTEVILLE.

Tow Boats B. RUSH,
NELSON,
DILIGENCE,
POST BOY,
H. CLAY,
SAM PATCH.

THE Proprietors of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company offer the above Line of Boats on the Cape Fear River, to the shipping public, under the late REDUCED RATES.

☞ Any Goods consigned to the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, Wilmington, N. C., will be forwarded through that place FREE OF COMMISSIONS.

This Company has good and sufficient Warehouses at the River, and will receive and forward goods for the interior, at the lowest customary rates of commissions, and with no charge for storage; and half the usual drayage.

Produce from the country will be shipped at Fayetteville and Wilmington free of commissions.

All letters addressed to "Agent Henrietta Steam Boat Company," at Wilmington or Fayetteville, will have prompt attention.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 1, 1848. 96tf

MERCHANTS'
STEAM BOAT COMPANY,
Of Fayetteville and Wilmington.

The Boats comprising this Line are

The New Steamer ROWAN, (low water Boat.)
" " W. B. MEARES.
" " COTTON PLANT.

Tow Boat ODD FELLOW.
" " MIKE CRONLY.
" " BEN BERRY.
" " WASHINGTON.
" " READY MONEY.
" " T. J. CURTIS.
" " MARY ELIZA.

THE above line of Boats continue to run regularly between this place and Wilmington, at the reduced rates for Freights and Passage established by this Company, in connexion with the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, on January 1847. Flattered by the very liberal patronage from the shipping and travelling public, this Company has recently paid out several thousand Dollars building, refitting, and repairing Boats, and can now say with confidence, that they are prepared to do the Freighting business of the approaching season with as much despatch as it can be done by any Boating concern. Terms as last year, viz: All Goods shipped to care of this Company, or to the Agent at Wilmington, will be forwarded through that place free of commissions; all other charges to be made to shippers.

The undersigned will forward all Goods shipped to care of the Company at this place, on his individual account, at the usual commissions, viz: 15 per cent. on Freight up the River.

Passage each way $3.

Address all letters to J. C. Latta, Agent, Wilmington, and to the undersigned at this place.

J. D. WILLIAMS,

Agent Merchants' Steam Boat Co.

Fayetteville, July 29, 1848. 109-tf

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

IN order to afford greater facilities to the travel between this place and Wilmington, and at the same time save despatch and regularity to the freighting business, the Merchants' Steam Boat Co. will run a semi-weekly line of Steam Boats (as near as practicable,) until further notice, leaving each place as follows: Steamer Rowan will leave Fayetteville on Mondays and Wilmington on Thursdays; W. B. Meares will leave Wilmington on Mondays and Fayetteville on Thursdays.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS,

Ag't Merchants' Steam Boat Co.

March 27, 1848. 8-tf

Semi-Weekly Line

For Freight or Passage.

THE Henrietta Steam Boat Company intend running as near as practicable, a Semi-Weekly Line of Steamers between this place and Wilmington. The Henrietta has been thoroughly repaired, and is considered in as good condition for running as when new. She will take her place on the Line, and run in connexion with the Evergreen. The Evergreen, during the lowest stage of water for the last two years, has regularly come to the wharf at this place, with the exception of one trip. The Fayetteville, now at Wilmington, will be ready at any time to bring up Goods with despatch. Thankful for former and desirous of a continuance and increase of patronage, we will use our best endeavors to advance the interest of those shipping or travelling our Line.

DANIEL JOHNSON,

Agent Henrietta Steam Boat Co.

Fayetteville, March 28, 1848. 8-tf

Express Mail Line
FROM RALEIGH TO COLUMBIA.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the Travelling Public, that they have established a Line of elegant Four Horse Post Coaches, between the Capitals of North and South Carolina, to run, under the new Schedule of Mail Contracts, at the rate of 6 miles an hour. With fine new 9 Passenger Coaches, excellent Horses, and Skilful Drivers, they hope to secure sufficient travel to sustain the enterprize. Through Tickets to Gaston may be had of the Agents at Columbia, Camden, Cheraw, or Fayetteville.

E. L. ELLSWORTH & CO.

July 1847. 71-tf

HOTCHKISS'S
VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly 4000 of them in different parts of the country, the subscribers have sold upwards of 200 Rights in North Carolina, 40 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland county. When properly introduced, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.

We could refer to many gentlemen in North Carolina, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many we have received certificates highly approving of these wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the water.

They also keep constantly on hand for sale, pairs of wheels, (varying in size to suit different heads of water,) in Fayetteville, Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, and by E. A. Brevard, Lincoln, and Rich'd Yarbrough, Caswell; James T. Dodson, Danville, Va., and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

The price of an individual Right for one pair of wheels is $50, and County Rights will be sold on reasonable terms.

All communications addressed to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C., will be promptly attended to.

DUNCAN McNEILL,
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN,
A. A. McKETHAN,
C. T. GARDNER.

Fayetteville, July 22, 1847. 73tf

☞ NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ many in this business in different parts of the State

MEDICINE.

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE,

Druggist and Apothecary,

CORNER OF MARKET SQUARE,

Has on hand a complete assortment of genuine

Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals,

Which he offers to Physicians and the public at the lowest prices.

☞ Medicines to go into the country, put up with care and despatch.

Feb'y 10, 1848. 2tf

To Physicians and Country Merchants.

SHAW & GARDNER

ARE receiving and have constantly on hand, a large and well selected stock of DRUGS, &c., which they offer very low, consisting of Pil Hydr.; Hydr. Chlor. Mit.; Acet. Piumbi; Pulv. Ipecac; Pulv. Jalap; Pulv. Rhei; Pulv. Ip. et Opii; Pulv. Opii; Seidlitz and Soda Powders; Opodeldoc, liquid and solid; British Oil; Bateman's Drops; Godfrey's Cordial; Essence Lemon, Peppermint, Cinnamon; Laudanum; Paregoric; Assafœtida; Gum Camphor; Gum Opii; Gum Aloes; Gum Kino, &c.; Sulph. Morphinæ; Sulph. Quinine; Confect. Senna; Ext. Colocynth Comp.; Ext. Dandelion; Ext. Cicuta; Ext. Belladona; Ext. Butternut; Ext. Jalap, &c.; White Lead; Linseed Oil; Train Oil; Venetian Red; Spanish Brown; Chrome Green; Chrome Yellow; Black Lead; Putty; Whiting and Window Glass.

Patent Medicines—Swaim's Syrup Wild Cherry, Moffatt's Bitters and Pills; Townsend's Sarsaparilla; Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry; Jayne's Vermifuge, Harlaem Oil, &c. &c.

Which we offer low, at reduced prices, wholesale and retail.

Hay street, under new Lafayette Hotel, Store No. 2, Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb'y 1, 1848. 1600tf

DR. CRAIN'S
Spino Abdominal Supporter,

A DECIDED IMPROVEMENT,

FOR SALE BY SHAW & GARDNER,

Sole Agents, Fayetteville, N. C.,

Under the Lafayette Hotel.

Feb'y 1, 1848. 1600tf

BECKWITH'S
ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS.

THOSE who are laboring under indigestion, and those who are willing to abandon the pernicious use of Calomel, not directed by a Physician, may satisfy themselves of the efficacy of these Pills, by referring to the testimony and names, accompanying each box, of many of the most distinguished men in this country. None are genuine without the written signature of the Proprietor upon each box. For sale by

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Feb. 14, 1848. 2-tf

100 oz. Farr's Sulphate of Quinine, for sale low by

SHAW & GARDNER.

Feb'y 1, 1848. 1600tf

Paints, Linseed and Sperm Oil,

Varnish, Brushes, Perfumery, and all the most approved PATENT MEDICINES. For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

Feb. 10, 1848. 2tf

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

For the removal and permanent cure of all Diseases arising out of an impure state of the blood or habit of the system, namely:

Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Bilis, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and pain in the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Stanus, Limbago, and Diseases arising from injudicious use of Mercury, Aches or Dropsy, Exposure or imprudence in life.

THE value of this preparation now is widely known throughout every part of the land of its medicinal cleansing. It is approved and highly recommended by Physicians, and is admitted to be the most powerful and searching preparation from the root that has ever been employed in medical practice. It is highly concentrated, so far as convenience and portability, containing nothing but the expressed essence, and is the representative of the Sarsaparilla root in the same manner as Quinine is of Peruvian Bark, or Morphine of Opium. It has established itself, that a few grains of either Quinine or Morphine contains all the medicinal value of a large quantity of the crude substance. Hence the superiority of these preparations—and no invalid would desire to drink a gallon mixture when half a pint could contain the same medicinal value.

The following certificate from Col. Samuel G. Taylor a gentleman of rich, liberal and extensive acquaintance through the Southern States, and lately appointed Consul to New Grenada, commends itself to the attention of all.

New York, Jan. 7, 1848

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands—Gentlemen: Having used & witnessed the effects of your excellent preparation of Sarsaparilla on sundry persons in various parts of the Southern country, viz: Virginia, Louisiana, Texas, and Mexico, I feel much pleasure in stating the high opinion entertained of it by the public generally. In my own case it effected almost like a charm, removing speedily the enervated state of the system, and exciting to the most agreeable manner, a tonic and invigorating influence.

Your Sarsaparilla is highly approved and extensively used by the U. S. Army in Mexico, and my cousin, Gen. Zachary Taylor, has for the past five years been in the habit of using it, and recommends the same; he and myself esteem it the same, and it is now considered in almost indispensible requisite in the Army. In conclusion, I would say, that the better it is known the more highly it will be prized, and I trust that its health restoring virtues will make it generally known throughout the length and breadth of our widely extended country.

Yours, very respectfully,

S. G. TAYLOR.

U. S. Consul to New Grenada.

For further particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see Pamphlets, which may be obtained of Agents gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, 100 Fulton street, corner of William, New York.

Sold also by S. J. HINSDALE and E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, N. C. And by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

☞ Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

Feb. 1, 1848. 1600 Y

THE safest, surest, and best remedy for the Ague! is always sought for by Fever and Ague sufferers, to rid themselves of their wretched complaint. Yet we find that too many trifle with their health and constitution by trying Ague Pills, Ague Syrup, false and spurious Tonic Mixtures, &c. &c., instead of at once resorting to that old favorite, well-tried, thoroughly proved, sterling, safest, surest, and best remedy,

ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE,

Which from the beginning of its unparalleled career to this time, a period of over 15 years, has always been warranted to cure.

☞ If the Ague returns within three months after punctually, honestly used, the money will be promptly returned.

Without giving here any of our numerous testimonials, all important facts will be vouched for by the several depositories.

☞ For sale at the Bookstore of E. J. Hale.

March 1, 1848. 5-4m

TEAS!

AGENCY of the N. YORK CANTON TEA COMPANY.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN AMERICA.

THE CANTON TEA COMPANY has been popularly known for many years. This is the largest and oldest Tea Establishment in America. The public have had full proof of their integrity and responsibility.

They possess facilities, in relation to the Tea Trade, in a very abundant degree, and doubtless superior to any other Tea Concern in America. Their scrupulous regard to all principles that tend to elevate the character of a large house, is well understood, and has already secured them a connection probably larger than all other Tea Establishments united, and they consequently are determined to sell Teas purer, more fragrant, and perfect for the prices in the aggregate, than any house in the world—China excepted.

They most zealously invite